

ARMY



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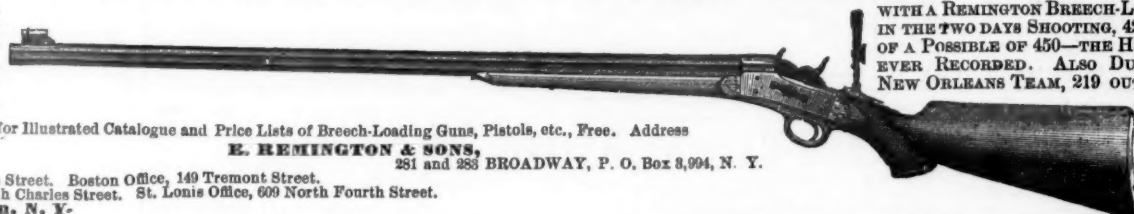
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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 98, H. Q. A., Oct. 20, 1877.

Publishes, by direction of the Secretary of War, regulations relative to hospitals for the Army.

G. O. 100, H. Q. A., Oct. 27, 1877.

The Secretary of War directs that the following orders be issued to the Army:

I. Attention is invited to the following extracts from the Revised U. S. Army Regulations, edition of 1863, relative to issues of subsistence to Indians:

1202. When subsistence can be spared from the military supplies, the commanding officer is authorized to allow its issue, in small quantities, to Indians visiting military posts on the frontiers or in their respective nations. The return for this issue shall be signed by the Indian agent (when there is one present), and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station.

1203. Regular daily or periodical issues of subsistence to Indians, or issues of subsistence in bulk to Indian agents for the use of Indians, are forbidden.

1204. Issues to . . . Indians . . . shall be entered on separate abstracts, each certified to by the commanding officer of the post or station.

Attention is also invited to the following extract from G. O. 76, W. D., A. G. O., series of 1873:

I. That supplies, stores, or property of any kind, procured out of Army appropriations, shall not be transferred, in any way or under any circumstances, for the use of Indians, except under authority first obtained from the Secretary of War.

II. That any officer violating the terms of this order shall be charged with the money-value of the supplies, stores, or property transferred, and in addition be otherwise held accountable according to circumstances.

III. Hereafter, when it becomes necessary to subsidize Indians not employed with the Army, the issue will not exceed, to every one hundred rations, three hundred pounds of beef, gross, or one hundred and fifty pounds net; ten pounds of pork or bacon; fifty pounds of flour and fifty pounds of shelled corn, or in lieu of either, twenty-five pounds of hard bread,

or, in lieu of both, forty pounds of hard bread, three pounds of beans; four pounds of green coffee; eight pounds of sugar; one pound of soap; one pound of salt, and one-half pound of tobacco; or, in lieu of any of said article, their equivalent in money value of other articles—at the discretion of the Commissary General of Subsistence. A smaller allowance will be issued when deemed sufficient, or the state of the supplies renders it necessary.

III. Issues to Indians will be made on ration returns. The ration returns will show the number of men, women, and children, respectively; the total number, and the name of the tribe or band to which they belong.

HDQRS OF THE YELLOWSTONE, IN THE FIELD,
CAMP NEAR BEAR PAW MOUNTAINS, M. T.,
October 7, 1877.

General Orders No. 3.

The commanding officer takes great pleasure in expressing to his command his thanks and congratulations for the recent exhibition they have given of the highest degree of endurance under hardship and unyielding fortitude in battle. The secret forced marches that enabled you to surprise the enemy when in fancied security, the resistless charge that at once put them in the fastnesses of their camp, and the courageous fight, with death and maiming thick about you, are all your own.

In the entire success that has attended your efforts, the complete capture of the hostile camp and animals and the surrender of the Chief Joseph and his followers, the entire country will share, with gratitude to you who have accomplished so much.

It is an added source of congratulation that General O. O. Howard, who has so persistently waged a war against these hostile Nez Percés and driven them from the slope of the Pacific into this remote country, was present to witness the completion of his arduous and thankless undertaking.

By command of Col. N. A. Miles:

T. W. BAIRD, 1st Lieut. 5th Infantry,
Adjutant, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

HDQRS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 25, 1877.

General Orders No. 9.

It having occurred in a few instances that officers of this Division have furnished for publication, without proper authority, copies of their official reports to their lawful superiors, or the substance of such reports, the attention of all officers of this command is called to the following paragraph of G. O. 151, W. D., A. G. O., Oct. 4, 1862:

"If any officer shall hereafter, without proper authority, permit the publication of any official letter or report, or allow any copy of such document to pass into the hands of persons not authorized to receive it, his name will be submitted to the President for dismissal. This rule applies to all official letters and reports written by an officer himself."

By command of Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 24, DEPT. PLATTE, Oct. 19, 1877.

Commanding officers of posts and detachments are required, on their next monthly statement of serviceable arms and equipments, and hereafter, to render a report specifying the kind of, and the number on each arm which has been stolen or lost from their present commands during the preceding twelve months.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Capt. G. P. Jaquette, A. Surg., relieved from temporary duty in Office of Medical Director of Dept., and will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. W. G. Spencer, A. Surg. (S. O. 169, Oct. 23, D. S.)

Capt. H. W. Jones, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Chief Q. M. District of Montana, in Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 98, Oct. 26, M. D. M.)

Major E. H. Brooke, P. D., assigned to duty at Detroit, Mich. (S. O. 248, Oct. 23, M. D. A.)

Surg. R. Murray, now at San Francisco, Cal., will report to the Lieut.-General Comd'g Mil. Div. of Mo. for duty as Medical Director; Surg. R. H. Alexander, from duty in Dept. of Columbia, to Philadelphia, Pa.; Surg. A. Hartsuff, from duty in Dept. of Platte, to report to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. Atlantic for duty (S. O., Oct. 25, W. D.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty in Dept. of Platte, and will proceed to N. Y. City: A. Surg. C. Smart, A. Surg. J. H. Patzki, and A. Surg. J. M. Dickson, from duty in Mil. Div. Atlantic, and will report to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Columbia, for duty (S. O., Oct. 25, W. D.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty in Dept. and Division set opposite their names, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty: A. Surg. S. G. Cowdrey, Dept. of the Gulf; A. Surg. E. B. Moseley, Dept. of the Gulf; A. Surg. W. H. Corbusier, Mil. Div. of Atlantic (S. O., Oct. 25, W. D.)

Surg. W. H. Forwood, from Allegheny Arsenal to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, after which he will report to the C. O. Dept. of South for duty (S. O. 253, Oct. 28, M. D. A.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Capt. W. H. Gardner, A. Surg., will report to the

M. D. of Dept. for temporary duty (S. O. 169, Oct. 23, D. S.)

Major F. M. Cox, P. D., member G. C. M. Fort Brown, Texas, per S. O. 164, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 184, Oct. 20, D. T.)

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, D. Q. M. Gen., to Indianapolis, Ind., and make inspection of the Crown Hill National Cemetery (S. O. 248, Oct. 23, M. D. A.)

Surg. J. C. G. Happersett, M. D., member G. C. M. Army Building, N. Y. City, Nov. 1 (S. O. 252, Oct. 27, M. D. A.)

A. Surg. W. Reed, member G. C. M. Camp Apache, A. T., Oct. 30 (S. O. 117, Oct. 17, D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. A. Baird, Asst. Insp.-General, to Camp Brown, Wy. T. (S. O. 99, Oct. 29, M. D. M.)

Surgeons J. B. Brown, J. H. Bill, and C. H. Alden, members, Board of Medical Officers to meet in N. Y. City, on the 7th day of November, for examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff. Surg. Bill is relieved from duty in Dept. of the South (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for extension of fifteen days, 1st Lieut. W. G. Spencer, A. Surg., Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 169, Oct. 23, D. S.)

Capt. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., Charleston, S. C., extended five days (S. O. 171, Oct. 25, D. S.)

1st Lieut. J. C. Mallory, C. E., extended four months (S. O., Oct. 27, W. D.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd J. Richardson, from duty in office of Medical Statistics, will report to the Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army for duty (S. O., Oct. 29, W. D.)

Hosp. Stewd H. Hale, now at Scranton, will go with companies of 13th Infantry, to Little Rock Arsenal, Kas.; Hosp. Stewd A. Bragonier, now at Allegheny Arsenal, will proceed with companies of 18th Infantry to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., after which he will proceed to New Orleans for duty; Hosp. Stewd W. Hamberg, now at Scranton, will remain at that post until all medical and hospital property there has been disposed of, and then will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for temporary duty (S. O. 253, Oct. 28, M. D. A.)

Hosp. Stewd W. Hamberg, from duty in Mil. Div. of Atlantic, and will report to president Medical Examining Board to meet in N. Y. City, Nov. 7 (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. F. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. W. L. Elliott, further extended six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Oct. 25, W. D.)

is changing station, under orders for Dept. of Dakota.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. K. M., Big Horn Post, M. T.; A. B. E. I, Tongue River; F. G. H. L, Fort Ellis, M. T.

Indian Supplies.—Capt. R. Norwood is to witness at the Crow Indian Agency, M. T., "each delivery of beef and other supplies" for the Indians, vice Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., relieved (S. O. 142, Oct. 22, D. D.)

On the March.—That portion of the 2d Cav. serving in Dept. of Platte (excepting Cos. C and M), and under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett, left Fort Sanders, Wy. T., Sept. 3, in compliance with G. O. 21, c. s., Dept. of Platte, for its new station at the confluence of the Little and Big Horn rivers, Montana. The command proceeded by way of Forts Fetterman, McKinney (Cantonment Reno), and Old Fort Phil. Kearney to the crossing of Tongue River, at which place Major Baker and Cos. B, E and I, in obedience to G. O. 7, c. s., Mil. Div. of Mo., were ordered to proceed down that stream to Post No. 1, at the mouth of the river. The remainder of the command continued its march, visiting the scene of Colonel Custer's massacre and Major Reno's fight on the way to its station. At the battle ground things were found as left by the burial party, except a few graves which had been dug up by Indians and wolves. In a few cases skulls were found sticking on poles at the head of graves. Col. Brackett immediately caused all the remains to be decently interred, as well as possible, with the implements at hand. Cos. C and M were ordered to join the regiment at Big Horn Post, via Wind river and the valley on the west side of the Big Horn Mts.; as yet they have not arrived. The following is the assignment of companies to stations: Hdqrs, Non-Com. Staff, Band, Junior Major and Cos. C, D, K and M at Big Horn Post; 2d Major and Cos. B, E and I at Post No. 1, Tongue River; Senior Major and Cos. F, G, H and L at Fort Ellis; Co. A is at Big Horn Post at present, but will join its station in a few days.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. H. L, Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. K. L. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. C. Humphill, 1st Lieut.

O. W. Budd, 2d Lieut. M. Leeper, Jr., members, G. C.-M. Camp Supply, Ind. T., Nov. 1 (S. O. 191, Oct. 23, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, extended ten days, Oct. 24 (S. O. 192, Oct. 24, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY. Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. D. E. F. G. H. M. Camp Brown, W. T.
* In the field.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. C. P. Rodgers, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 194, Oct. 23, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY. Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.
* In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. Kramer, E. C. Hentig, 1st Lieut. W. Stanton, members, G. C.-M. Camp Apache, Ariz. T. (S. O. 117, Oct. 17, D. A.)

To Join.—Capt. E. C. Hentig, Oct. 13, to join his company (S. O. 115, D. A.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. L. A. Abbott will return to his station, San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 116, Oct. 15, D. A.)

Transfers.—2d Lieut. G. L. Scott from Co. F to H; 2d Lieut. A. P. Blocksom from Co. H to F (S. O., Oct. 27, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY. Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and R. E. G. I. K. L. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.
* In the field.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Adj. T., Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 144, Oct. 26, D. D.)

One month, Oct. 29, Col. S. D. Sturgis (S. O. 99, M. D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Adj. T., Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., extended one month (S. O. 99, Oct. 29, M. D. M.)

Relics of the Massacre.—The N. Y. Herald correspondent with the Sitting Bull commission says that he was told by a trader that in the camp of Sitting Bull every brave wore one of Uncle Sam's belts slung around him, through which were thrust revolvers of all patterns, from the silver-mounted pocket companion to the heavy navy. These were all trophies of the blood-stained fields of the Yellowstone country, and, though in most instances cartridges were wanting, still they carried them as trophies, believing they would be redeemed by the friends of the former owners. The trader said he saw a beautifully mounted pistol, of an English pattern, which an Indian brave had, but declined to part with, stating that he intended to keep it until the friends of its dead owner would redeem it. Engraved on the stock was the name of "Miles W. Keogh, Seventh United States Cavalry." A great many trophies were sold for a mere nothing, and, strange to say, that which was the least valuable often brought a high price, just as the Indian prized it. Some of the troops of the mounted police purchased considerable in the way of known relics, with the view of forwarding them to the friends of the deceased owners.

Funeral.—We extract from the Auburn papers the following account of the burial of the late Col. Miles Keogh, at Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 26: Promptly at 2 p. m. the funeral procession moved from the St. James Hotel, where the pall-bearers had assembled, and marched in the following order: The Pall-bearers; Auburn City Band; Military, Lieut. Judge, commanding; Post Crocker, G. A. R.; Post Seward, G. A. R.; Hearse, draped with the National colors; Carriages bearing the family of E. T. Throop Martin and Army officers. A detail from Post Seward fired minute guns during the march and the ceremonies at the grave. The flag at the State Armory was flown at half-mast, as were numerous other flags about the city. Volunteers from the several Auburn organizations of the 49th N. Y. Militia were formed into a company, charged with the duties of escort and firing party, according to military etiquette. At the receiving vault the casket was draped with the American flag, upon which were placed some beautiful floral designs. The bearers then placed the casket in the hearse and the line moved to the grave on the lot of E. T. Throop Martin, Esq. The pall-bearers were Gen. W. H. Seward, Col. C. D. Dwight, Col. J. E. Storke, Col. E. D. Woodruff, Surgeon Theo. Dimon, Major L. E. Carpenter, Major W. G. Wise and Capt. W. M. Kirby. The following officers of the Regular Army were present: Gen. L. C. Hunt, Col. R. N. Scott, Surgeon R. N. O'Reilly, Gen. A. J. Alexander, Lieut. J. W. Martin. The grave was lined with evergreens and flowers, and at its head, the base of a handsome monument, to be erected in memory of the dead soldier, was strewn with other floral tribute. The remains were lowered into the grave, when the Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Brainard. A dirge was then executed by the band, after which three volleys of musketry were fired by the military, and the procession marched from the cemetery in the same order as on its entry, the immediate friends remaining until the grave was closed. The obsequies were most solemn and imposing, and in every way befitting the rank and noble record of the fallen brave in whose honor they were held.

Cavalry Horses.—The Helena (Montana) Herald describes the filing through that place, on the day previous, of Company E, Seventh Cavalry, Lieutenant De Rudio in command. Hundreds of people in attendance at the Territorial Fair were amazed at the reduced condition of the horses and men. The Herald says: "A sordid spectacle of reduced and broken down horseflesh was probably never before seen in the mounted service of Montana. Here was a sample portion showing the sad plight of the whole mounted force operating of late against the Indians. Howard, after an unprecedented march, protests that he was doing the best that he could with his jaded horses and

sore-footed and shoeless infantry. He was scouted at and berated soundly. When Sturgis reported his animals 'played-out' and unable to move off a walk—many of his horses, indeed, wholly disabled and dropped in the chase—the barroom warriors chuckled and said, 'He won't do.' De Rudio's troop did good service and good campaigning to the full extent of human and horseflesh endurance. It did another good service in passing through Helena on the escort journey north. It completely upset the critics who have railed and carped at the military these past two months. In place of spirited war-steeds they saw skeleton animals, fit for little else than the bone-yard."

8TH CAVALRY. Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Kinggold Barracks, Tex.
* Scouting.

Detached Service.—Capt. L. T. Morris, member, G. C.-M. Fort Brown, Tex., per par. 5, S. O. 164, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 184, Oct. 20, D. T.)

Relieved.—Major D. R. Clendenin and Capt. G. W. Chilson, relieved as members G. C.-M. Fort Brown, Tex., per par. 5, S. O. 164, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 184, Oct. 20, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY. Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Union, N. M.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. Parker, who arrived at Washington, D. C., from Santa Fe, in charge of Lieut. Conlin (insane), will leave on Monday.

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. L. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; H. Fort Davis, Tex.; I. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; C. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. N. Nolan, 1st Lieut. R. G. Smith, J. T. Morrison and C. L. Cooper, members, G. C.-M. Fort McKavett, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 169, from these Hdqrs, vice Major T. M. Anderson, Capt. F. E. Lacey, 1st Lieut. S. H. Lincoln and A. Larke, 10th Inf., relieved (S. O. 184, Oct. 20, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Ft. Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. F. S. Rice is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich. (S. O., Oct. 29, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Col. I. Vogdes, Major J. Hamilton, Capt. L. L. Langdon, W. M. Graham, R. H. Jackson, R. T. Frank, A. M. Randol, members, and 1st Lieut. J. W. MacMurray, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Army Building, N. Y. City, Nov. 1 (S. O. 252, Oct. 27, M. D. A.)

On Leave.—Lieut. L. A. Chamberlain, who has been on leave visiting Gen. McCook, left last Wednesday for his post at Fortress Monroe.

2ND ARTILLERY. Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. L. Carlisle Bks. Penn.; E. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. C. M. Pennington and J. I. Rodgers, members, G. C.-M. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2 (S. O. 252, Oct. 27, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Change of Station.—Lieut. Col. R. B. Ayres, commanding at Mauch Chunk, will relieve all officers and men retained there under S. O. 246, par. 9, M. D. A., and direct them to join their commands, and will himself proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 249, Oct. 24, M. D. A.)

Light Bat. C (Sinclair's) will march from Wilkesbarre, Penn., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., instead of going by rail (S. O. 248, Oct. 23, M. D. A.)

Detached Service.—Majors G. A. De Russy, H. G. Gibson, J. M. Robertson, Capt. R. N. Scott, La R. L. Livingston, J. R. Kelly, J. L. Tiernon, members, and 1st Lieut. E. Davis, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2 (S. O. 252, Oct. 27, M. D. A.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. R. D. Potts from Bat. K to Bat. D; 1st Lieut. S. Pratt from Bat. D to Bat. K (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.
* In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Leave of Absence.—Thirty days, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, Oct. 25, Camp Hancock, Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 250, M. D. A.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler from duty at Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., and will join his regiment (S. O., Oct. 29, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Ft. Randall, D. T.; D. F. Lower Brule Agency; B. G. H. K. Ft. Snail, D. T.
* In the field.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. E. F. G. Camp near Fort Lapwai, I. T.; H. I. Mt. Idaho, I. T., in camp; C. K. Taloouse City, W. T., in camp.

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. G. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks. Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. H. Romeyn (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

New Fort.—A correspondent of the Bismarck Tribune, under date of September 30, writes concerning the new military post two miles from the mouth of Tongue River. When fully completed the post will consist of thirty-six buildings and be an eleven company post, six of cavalry and five of infantry. The commanding officer's house is a story and a half high, with Mansard roof. It is 33x43, with kitchen 16x24. It is regarded by our correspondent as "a very fine building." There are six officers' houses, 48x58, one story high, with Mansard roof. The Adjutant's office is one story, 17x40. There are three infantry barracks, two double and one single. The single one is 25x100, and the double ones 25x202. These buildings are all on the left of the commanding officer's residence, and are for the infantry companies and their officers. On the right of the commander's outlook are seven houses for the cavalry officers. There are three double barracks for the cavalrymen, each 25x252. All the barracks are two stories high, kitchen and mess-room below and sleeping-room above. The hospital is a large building: main part, 40x40, two stories high, with a wing on each side 25x56. Rear of main building is the kitchen, 16x25. The guard-house is 25x75. The sutler's quarters are large, and will be finished for use about the first of November. East of the cavalry barracks are the commissary and two storehouses. There are six stables. A small crew will be kept at work all winter, and the others will start for Bismarck about the first of November in Mackinaw boats. They expect a hard, cold trip.

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice; B. Ft. Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. C. L. Gurley, Fort Stevenson, D. T., to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 142, Oct. 22, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, R. Adj. T., extended six months (S. O., Oct. 25, W. D.)

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. R. E. Thompson will proceed to join his company at Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 143, Oct. 24, D. D.)

Upon return of 2d Lieut. R. E. Thompson to Fort Stevenson, 2d Lieut. C. H. Ingalls will then proceed to join his company at Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 143, Oct. 24, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. W. I. Reed; six months, 2d Lieut. G. S. Young (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. Porter will proceed to Prescott, A. T., on business connected Co. B, Indian Scouts (S. O. 117, Oct. 17, D. A.)

Capt. J. N. Andrews, 1st Lieut. S. Craig, members, and 1st Lieut. P. H. Ray, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp Apache, Ariz. T., Oct. 30 (S. O. 117, Oct. 17, D. A.)

Capt. Porter's Scout.—The report of Capt. Porter has been received at Department of Arizona Headquarters. It gives the particulars of his recent scout in search of the Indians who committed the depredations in Green Valley. He scouted the entire country east of Camp Verde into Tonto Basin, to the Mogollon mountains on the north, and North Peak to the south. The late rains had obliterated the trails and the depredators, who had killed the horses in Green Valley, could not be tracked. The first thing Capt. Porter found was ten, of the eleven, head of cattle reported by the settlers of Green Valley to have been run off by the Indians; they had simply strayed, through the neglect of their owners. Seven Indians with ponies were next overhauled, and narrowly escaped being wiped out by the Verde scouts before they could make known that they were on pass. They were well armed and had plenty of ammunition. They were from 25 to 50 miles beyond the limit allowed by their passes. They were well frightened and had a fortunate escape, as the scouts seldom give time to surrender or explain that they have permission to be absent. Capt. Porter found that the reports of great numbers of Indians being in the Tonto Basin were great exaggerations, and that the horses killed in Green Valley were shot by these Indians from San Carlos who are now in the guard-house at San Carlos Agency. In shooting the horses one of the Indians was wounded, and the party hastened back to San Carlos for medical attendance. In ascertaining the cause of the Indian's wound the dead became known at the reservation, and the Indians were arrested and confined in the guard-house. This information was obtained from the captured Indians on pass. Capt. Porter was out from September 16th to October 1st, marched 235 miles, not including "boot scouts" by the Indian soldiers.—Arizona Miner.

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T. A. North Platte, Neb.

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. Larke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McKavett, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 184, from these Hdqrs, vice Lieut. E. O. Gibson, Adj. T., relieved (S. O. 185, Oct. 23, D. T.)

On Leave.—Gen. H. B. Clitz, Colonel, arrived at

Washington, D. C., on 25th inst., on sick leave, from his command in Texas, accompanied by Col. G. Barrett, Jr., Q. M. of this regiment, and is now visiting with Gen. A. McD. McCook, of Gen. Sherman's staff, at his residence, No. 1515 Rhode Island avenue.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H. Tongue River Cant., M. T.; B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.
Leave Extended.—Capt. W. C. Beach, extended five months (S. O., Oct. 27, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; A. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Cp. Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; D. G. Lake Charles, La.

Change of Station.—Hdqs and Cos. A (Torrey's), H (DeCourcy's) and I (McGinnis's) from Scranton to Jackson Bks, La.; Major R. S. LaMotte and Cos. B (Bascom's), F (Waterbury's) and K (MacArthur's) from Scranton to Baton Rouge Bks, La.; the Lieut. Col. and Cos. C (Rogers's) and E (Pratt's) from Scranton to Little Rock Bks, Ark. (S. O. 253, Oct. 23, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, Capt. R. A. Torrey, Scranton, Penn. (S. O. 248, Oct. 23, M. D. A.)

Two months, to take effect when his services can be spared, 1st Lieut. F. Baker, Adj't., Scranton, Penn. (S. O. 248, Oct. 23, M. D. A.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff; C. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Lieut.-Col. H. Douglas, Fort Cameron, Utah (S. O. 124, Oct. 22, D. P.)

A Tribute.—The following letter explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS 3D INFANTRY,

IN CAMP AT FORT HALL, I. T., Oct. 17, 1877.

Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf., Comdg. Fort Hall, Idaho T.:
MY DEAR CHAPLAIN: The kindness and hospitality shown by yourself and the officers and ladies of your garrison to all of the 3d Infantry, encamped near you, has been of such a pleasing nature that I cannot forego the pleasure of tending to you all our sincere thanks. Such hospitality lightens materially the long march we are making to our future homes in Montana. A copy of this will be forwarded to the Colonel of your regiment, that the 14th Infantry may know that you have done all that a kind host and good soldier could towards rendering our long march as bright as possible. Yours most truly,

DE L. FLOYD-JONES, Col. 3d Inf., Comdg.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. E. Garst relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. Fort Union, N. M., and detailed as J.-A., vice 1st Lieut. H. P. Sherman, deceased (S. O. 193, Oct. 25, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.
Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. J. M. Burns (S. O., Oct. 29, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Change of Station.—The Lieut.-Col., Hdqs and Cos. D (Morris's), E (Kline's), G (Smith's) and K (Stewart's) from Allegheny Arsenal to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; Major W. H. Brown and Cos. H (McLaughlin's) and I (Kellogg's) from Allegheny Arsenal to Newport Bks, Ky.; Co. B (Durham's) from Indianapolis Arsenal to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; Co. C (Hyer's) from Jeffersonville to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (The station of Co. A (Kellogg's) is now Chattanooga, Tenn., and Co. F (Lloyd's) McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 253, Oct. 28, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. O. B. Warwick, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn. (S. O. 250, Oct. 25, M. D. A.)

One month, 2d Lieut. D. H. Floyd, Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O. 170, Oct. 24, D. S.)

One month, 1st Lieut. W. A. Miller, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn. (S. O. 251, Oct. 26, M. D. A.)

2d Lieut. G. L. Turner, Oct. 27, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., extended one month (S. O. 252, M. D. A.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., Oct. 24, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., extended one month (S. O. 249, M. D. A.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. J. Lyster, 1st Lieut. R. Vance, members, and 2d Lieut. J. A. Payne, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp Supply, Ind. T., Nov. 1 (S. O. 191, Oct. 23, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. E. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; D. F. I. Fort Pembina, D. T.; C. U. H. K. Fort Totten, D. T.

21st INFANTRY, * Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. G. Fort Boise, I. T.
* In the field against the Nez Percé Indians.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. Hartley, member, G.

C.-M. Army Building, N. Y. City, Nov. 1 (S. O. 252, Oct. 27, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. T. H. Fisher to Fort Wayne, Mich., and await arrival of his company from Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 249, Oct. 24, M. D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. O. W. Miner, extended two months (S. O., Oct. 27, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

On Leave.—Col. J. W. Clous is in Washington, D. C., on leave, and has quarters at the Ebbitt.

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. E. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. S. Scott, en route to Fort Davis, Tex., from leave of absence, will take charge of thirty cavalry horses and thirteen pack mules, assigned for Co. H, 10th Cav., and conduct them to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 186, Oct. 23, D. T.)

Officers Registered.—At Hdqs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Oct. 30: 2d Lieut. G. E. Sage, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. C. Ewen, U. S. A., Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. D. G. Rousseau, 5th Inf.; Major G. P. Andrews, 5th Art.; Capt. G. W. McKee, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. R. B. Ayres, 3d Art.; Surg. C. H. Alden, U. S. A., Med. Dept.; Capt. C. Bentzoni, 25th Inf.; Major J. F. Randolph, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. C. E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engrs.; Capt. R. N. Scott, 3d Art.; Capt. J. B. Rawles, 5th Art.; Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt, 20th Inf.; Capt. J. W. Reilly, Ord. Dept.; Major E. D. Judd, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A.

Military Academy.—The Association of the Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy having determined to remove, from South Braintree, Mass., to West Point, the remains of the late Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, and to erect over them a suitable monument, appropriate military honors will be paid on this occasion to the memory of him whose name was made illustrious by the character he impressed upon the Military Academy. The remains will be received at the South Dock by Company E, Battalion of Engineers, and escorted to the chapel, where they will lie in state, under a guard of honor from that company, until the hour appointed for the obsequies, two o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, the 8th of November, next. The funeral escort, to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Neill, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, will consist of the Battalion of Cadets, the Cadet Light Battery of Artillery, and the U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry. The procession will be formed in front of the chapel, and will proceed to the cemetery in the following order: The escort, the clergy, the remains and pall bearers; mourners, including officers of the Corps of Engineers; officers of the Military Academy, officers of the Army and Navy, citizens (G. O. 26, D. W. P., Oct. 27.)

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is Gen. Howard's report of the close of the Nez Percé war:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
IN THE FIELD, STEAMER BENTON,
MISSOURI RIVER, October 19, 1877.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Division of the Missouri:

It is due you, as commander of this military division, to know the facts that I have already telegraphed to Gen. McDowell from the battle field, concerning the final operations and surrender of the hostile Nez Percés. First, on the 11th of September I assumed command of Sturgis' troops after I had passed him at Clarke's Fork, and he operated in conjunction with my force proper till the close. The advance, Sturgis immediately commanding, then made a forced march of eighty-five miles in two days, struck the hostiles, captured quite a number of their ponies, killed and wounded several warriors, and drove the band beyond the Musselshell. The 12th of September I sent from Clarke's Fork a despatch to Col. Miles, showing him that the Indians were making for the Musselshell country by exceedingly long marches, and urging unusual activity, and earnestly requesting him "to make every effort in his power to prevent the escape of this hostile band." Col. Miles received the despatch at Tongue River on the evening of the 16th, and promptly moved his command—two battalions of the 2d and 7th Cavalry, and one, his own mounted infantry—on the 17th to the mouth of the Musselshell.

Meanwhile, as he requested nine days to get into position, I "slowed" my march to about fifteen miles per day, knowing that the hostiles watching me would do the same. They slackened their pace after crossing the Missouri at Cow Island.

As soon as Miles found that they were beyond the Missouri he crossed where he was and made forced marches diagonally across our front to the north of Bear Paw Mountains, and struck the Indians about 7 o'clock a. m. of the 30th ult. They were encamped near a creek bottom, in a strong natural position, but their numerous ponies (now nearly worn out) were scattered over the open country, grazing. Miles charged the camp and herd simultaneously. A desperate fight occurred, in which two officers and twenty-five men were killed and four officers and forty-two men wounded. The ponies were nearly all captured—some seven hundred; but the Indians, hemmed in by Miles' pickets, held out until after my arrival (firing was then still going on), the evening of the 4th. I had with me two friendly Nez Percés and an interpreter. The two Nez Percés were sent the next morning into the hostile camp. Through them the

surrender was arranged. A few Indians, including White Bird, crept out through the lines during the night. A portion of my artillery and infantry and Sturgis' cavalry were brought up within twenty-five miles of the battle field; but, as the Sioux under Sitting Bull continued quiet, I deemed it best, on account of the difficulty of supplying the command, to return the foot troops to the Missouri. Sturgis' cavalry was ordered to report to Col. Miles, and moved in conjunction with him back to the mouth of the Musselshell. I embarked my troops on the steamer *Benton*. On account of Sitting Bull's proximity I delayed their departure from the 10th to the 13th inst., till Miles, burdened with the wounded and Indian prisoners, 375 in number, had reached the Missouri. Col. Sturgis and his regiment deserve special credit for energetic, persistent, and successful work. Col. Miles and his command have and deserve the great honor of the final battle and surrender, while appreciation and gratitude are due our officers and men who engaged the hostiles with success in Idaho, have cheerfully made forced marches for 1,600 miles, were part of the last operating force north of the Missouri and were represented by their commander at the surrender.

I directed Col. Miles to keep the prisoners till next spring, it being too late to send them to Idaho by direct routes this fall, and too costly by steamer and rail. Can I meet you in Chicago the 24th inst?

O. O. HOWARD, Commanding Department.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The following is General Ord's annual report:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, October 1, 1877.

Colonel R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General, Adjutant General's Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: Since my last annual report the troops in this Department have been engaged mainly in scouting after Indians on the "Staked Plains," the country west of the Pecos River, the parent of raiders from Mexico, and in enforcing our neutrality laws by preventing the crossing of organized parties of revolutionists into Mexico.

On the Lower Rio Grande the removal of Cortina and quite a number of the free troops which acted under him, and the exercise of gubernatorial functions by Gen. Canales, had, while he was disposed to respect the orders of President Diaz, a good effect in checking cattle raiding from that side of the river, and generally improving the condition of affairs.

Lately, however, a band of Mexicans crossed the river at Rio Grande City, broke the jail and released two criminals, wounding the jailer, his wife and the county attorney (Mr. Noah Cox), after which they took the released criminals back to Mexico.

Efforts of Gov. Hubbard and proper officials, acting under treaty for the extradition of the actors in this outrage or the prisoners released by them, have resulted in the return by the Mexican authorities of one of the released prisoners and two of the jail breakers, and this was accomplished mainly by the efforts of General Benavides, of the Mexican Army, who happened to be at Brownsville. The names of the leaders of this outrage were given to our authorities by Mexican officials, and Major Price, commanding the district, reports that the remainder of the criminals are still at large and their whereabouts known. As the effort for the extradition of these criminals has caused the resignation of nearly all the Tamaulipas officials applied to, it is probable that no further steps will be taken in the matter.

Three criminals who committed a murder near Hidalgo, Tex., recently, are reported by Major Price to be in the town of Matamoros; efforts for their extradition have also failed.

In the case of the jail breakers, the Mexican government ordered the surrender of all the criminals.

Extradition papers were made out in due form by Judge Paschal, of this judicial district, for the return of certain Lipane marauders, and at his request I transmitted them, Aug. 18, to the Mexican commandant at Piedras Negras, to be placed in the hands of the proper officer. The only reply received is as follows:

"CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY, LINE OF THE NORTH,
PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Aug. 26, 1877."

"To Col. G. W. Schofield, comdg. Fort Duncan, Eagle Pass:

"COLONEL: I have the satisfaction to inform you that General Falcon answers my communication, in accordance to which I addressed yours of the 22d, referring to the punishing of the Lipane Indians—asking me to inform you, as I now do—that these Indians decamped on the arrival of Gen. Trevino on this frontier, and does not know where they may be found, for as yet no information has been received from the authorities of the pueblos that has been asked for.

"I am also advised to inform you, that he being actually indisposed, his condition prevents his coming to you, as he wishes, but believes that many days will not pass before he recovers, and that he will immediately occupy himself to commence with you the punishment of said Lipanes, to the end that the result may be satisfactory.

"Meanwhile I request you to address Hon. Judge Paschal, making known this circumstance, that has already been manifested to Capt. Charles C. Hood, 21th Infantry, and assure him that I am animated with the best desires to be in accord with the civil and military authorities of the United States, and their endeavors tending to exterminate so many criminals dangerous to the frontiers.

"On my part, Colonel, on communicating to you the resolution of General Falcon, it is gratifying to me to offer you my respects.

Liberty and the constitution. F. NINECO."

The Indians, for whose extradition this demand was made, are reported to me, through Major Schofield, by parties coming from there, to be camped near to and trading in the town of Saragosa, Mexico, where there is a garrison sufficient, if used with vigor, to make the arrests; but I presume that nothing more will be heard of the matter, unless the government of Mexico can reach the case.

These failures may, I think, be attributed to the strong local feeling in favor of screening offenders seeking refuge from Texas, and to the fact that the treaty provides only for the extradition of persons not citizens of the country.

The protection of this proviso of the treaty should not, however, be extended to Lipane Indians who are refugees from Texas.

When President Diaz protested against our crossing in pursuit of raiders and referred to the treaty as the legitimate remedy, he was mistaken, as a resort to it has proved.

The people of Northern and Western Texas were, during the Civil War and for some years after, raided upon and their settlements forced back from fifty to one hundred miles, and hundreds of people were killed by the Comanches, Apaches, and other Indians from the Wichita country, the "Staked Plains" and occasionally from Mexico; but during the years 1874 and 1875 active campaigns against these wild bands within our limits resulted in their capture or retreat to the mountains of northern Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande, and entered on the most recent maps of Mexico as unexplored "desconocido," and it is from these mountain retreats that they have kept up a regular system of depredations upon the stockraisers of the frontier counties of Texas; so that about in proportion as the demand for land increases, for the use of the rapidly increasing flocks and herds, the danger attending the stock farmer in those counties have grown and become known.

The murders and robberies committed by those Indians have so long furnished the staple news of Western Texas papers that the people of the country have almost come to look upon this state of affairs as the normal condition of things—as for a long period of time it has been in Sonora, Chihuahua, and part of Coahuila—

and to regard it as a part of the Texas ranchman's duty to put up with the regular full moon raid and its accompanying horrors. Hence reports on this subject which have been made by me, although based upon official data, were, I am informed, regarded to some extent as incredible by people at the North, where life and property are (except in the time of strikes) tolerably well cared for.

To show how long these depredations have been going on in Northern Mexico, which is simply a continuation of Western Texas so far as concerns the character of the country and of the inhabitants, I quote from Father Jacob Sadelmayer, who visited the Apache country in 1744. After describing its great extent, over a large part of Northern Mexico and what is now Western Texas, and the number of tribes included in the Apache nations, among which were numbered the Gileños, Mimbreños, Tarascos, Mescaleros, Lipanes, and Navajos, he adds: "Within this circuit of 300 leagues the Apaches reside in their small rancherías erected in the valleys and the breaches of the mountains. The country also is of very difficult access, from the craggyness of the mountains and the scarcity of water. According to some prisoners who have been ransomed they are exceedingly savage and brutal. They have very little cultivated land, nor does their country supply them with any plenty of spontaneous productions. They are cruel to those who have the misfortune to fall into their hands; and among them are several apostates. They go entirely naked, but make their incursions on horses of great swiftness, which they have stolen from other parts, a skin serving them for a saddle. Of the same skins they make little boots or shoes of one piece, and by these they are traced in their flight. They begin the attack with shouts, at a great distance, to strike the enemy with terror. They have not naturally any great share of courage, but the little they have is increased by the insolence of their success. They rather depend on artifice than valor; and on any defeat submit to the most ignominious terms, but keep their treaties no longer than suits their convenience. His Majesty has ordered that if any require peace it should be granted, and even offered to them before they are attacked. But this generosity they construe to proceed from fear. Their arms are the common bows and arrows of the country. The intention of their incursions is plunder, especially horses, which they use both for riding and eating, the flesh of these creatures being one of their greatest delicacies.

"These people, during eighty years past, have been the dread of Sonora; no part of which was secure from their violence. . . . Of late years, the insolence of these savages has been carried to the most audacious height, from the success of some of their stratagems, principally owing to the variance and insolence of the Spaniards. The Apaches penetrate into the province by difficult passes, and, after loading themselves with booty, will travel in one night fifteen, eighteen, or twenty leagues. To pursue them over mountains is equally dangerous and difficult, and in the levels they follow no paths. On any entrance into their country, they give notice to one another by smoke and fire, and, at a signal, they all hide themselves. The damages they have done . . . in the villages, settlements, farms, roads, pastures, woods, and mines, are beyond description, and many of the latter, though very rich, have been forsaken."

These observations of Father Sadelmayer show that these savages—except that now they have rifles—were the same 200 years ago as to-day.

Dr. Villa Real, a Mexican gentleman of large interests and a stock raiser, whose ranch is near Tres Rios, about forty miles southwest of Monclova, and who visited me in connection with this matter, told me, when I informed him of the regular full moon raids into Texas, that he and his neighbors suffered in the same way from the wild bands north of them.

Yesterday, September 30, 1877, I received a letter from Col. Andrews, commanding Fort Davis, in which he states that a gentleman just in from the city of Chihuahua, which he left on the 24th of September, informs him that "in Chihuahua I found everything dead and dull. There arrived there from Durango two days before I reached there (Chihuahua) 328 regular troops, but from what I could learn they were to protect the frontier from Indians. A part of the troops left there the same day that I did, to go against a gang of Indians that was killing the rancheros in the upper part of the State (Chihuahua). The rancheros had one engagement with these Indians and were defeated, losing upward of twenty killed. The last accounts the Indians had about forty Mexican families besieged, and these troops went to their rescue."

Thus it appears that the Apaches are still killing the Mexicans as they did two hundred years ago. Can we expect that the frontier Mexicans, who for two hundred years have submitted to the forays of other Apaches, are now going to make vigorous war upon their own neighbors, the Lipanes and Mescaleros, for our protection, especially since so long as these Indians can plunder Texas ranches and find security and a market for their spoils in Coahuila, the lives and property of their Coahuileno neighbors are safe?

The Texans, during the war and reconstruction, have submitted to the murdering of the frontier inhabitants and plundering of the border settlements, because they did not see any way of relief, but now that they are reconstructed and about as good American citizens as if they had been born in Maine (some of them were), they feel that something should be done to make life and property more secure on the border.

Now, if in certain frontier districts the provincial local authorities harbor these marauding Indians, and allow them to openly sell their plunder in their markets, and the central government of Mexico is unable to control these authorities and enforce its orders, the remedy devolves upon us, and I believe that the instructions already received (allowing our troops to follow the trails of these marauders to their homes in the mountains south of the Rio Grande, if necessary), are sufficient.

During the last two moons there have been no raids reported below the mouth of Devil's River. Such a period of immunity has not occurred for years, and I believe it is due to the fact that my instructions, in all practicable cases, have been rigidly enforced.

It has been suggested that, in the absence of a sufficient number of Regulars on this frontier to follow to the relief of any detachment in case Mexican troops should attack such detachment in large force, Texas volunteers could be supplied on call, in unlimited numbers; to which I have to say that Texas volunteers, from the well known animosity existing on the border between the two races, might be very effective in time of war, yet for this very reason I recommended last year that both governments should keep on the border their well disciplined Regulars. The old feuds between the border men of Texas and Mexico have been kept up, and new ones have arisen, so that there would be no more certain way of bringing on a collision than to have two such forces of hostile local troops facing each other, especially on the Lower Rio Grande, where the river, by changing its course, has made the boundary line uncertain. Therefore, I prefer, until the general government is able to increase my Regular force, to continue operations—which are not intended to offend Mexico, but are for self-protection—with my present force. I must remark, however, that the use of colored soldiers to cross the river after raiding Indians is, in my opinion, impolitic, not because they have shown any want of bravery, but because their employment is much more offensive to the Mexican inhabitants than that of white soldiers.

I have tried to convince the local authorities across the border that it is for our common interest to get rid of the raiding savages in the most summary manner, and that if they have not troops to do it we have; but they have an idea that we want to get into the country to stay there, as if we had not enough of that kind of country already. Possibly, another reason why the Coahuila authorities are affiliating with the Lipanes and Mescaleros, instead of extraditing them, is that they think they might be useful as auxiliaries.

All this goes to show that, however earnest the central government of Mexico may be to act the part of a good neighbor, border feuds and the unrestrainable character of some of its more remote populations may nullify its best efforts and render necessary measures which would not be applicable in a well ordered community.

While executing orders to prevent marauding from Mexico the troops in this Department have carried out, as far as practicable, orders from Washington to enforce the neutrality laws and prevent the invasion of Mexico by parties from this side of the Rio Grande. A large party of revolutionists, under Col. Martinez, was driven across the river in June last, pursued to this side and attacked again by Mexican troops; they took refuge in one of our camps near by, were disarmed and detained prisoners for

about a month, and until they gave their parole not to organize in the United States to disturb the peace of Mexico. Another party, consisting of two officers, forty-four men and forty-three horses, organizing for the same purpose, was arrested near Eagle Pass by the troops, August 5, and, pursuant to law, placed under bonds by the United States Commissioner not to violate the neutrality laws. Gen. Escobedo and sixteen officers with him were arrested in camp near Ringgold Barracks, July 21, under instructions from these headquarters, and taken before the United States Commissioners, who placed them under bonds to keep the peace, and a strict watch is being kept over the movements of every Mexican and American who might be suspected of designing to disturb the peace or plunder the people across the border.

The officers and men of this command have, with some exceptions, shown zeal, enterprise, and at times great powers of endurance, in the performance of the duties in the field required of them. As instances, I would refer to the last bold dash of Lieut. Bullis, under the orders of and supported by Lieut.-Col. William R. Shafter, to surprise and capture a camp of Lipanes and Mescaleros, within five miles of the town of Saragoza. The difficulty of surprising such a camp can be partially understood after reading Father Sadelmayer's account of the habits of these savages; also to the report already forwarded, recounting the terrible sufferings of Capt. Nicholas Nolan's command, which was eighty-six hours without water while pursuing Indians on the "Staked Plains."

Few persons in the well wooded and watered States have any idea of the self-sacrificing character of the service which our officers and men are called upon to perform in order that the border settlers may sleep in peace.

Abstract "A" appended—shows the number and names of the killed, wounded and captured (these were all killed) by Indians during the year in this Department. The number officially reported is shown, which is about one-third of the number actually killed by the savages. In one raid the Lipanes killed thirteen persons.

Abstract "B" shows the scouts made by the troops during the year.

Abstract "C" the movements of troops.
"D," copy of a letter from an officer of a Wisconsin regiment, showing the character of the raids and raiders over the Lower Rio Grande just after the war. As nearly all the Maximilian native troops referred to deserted and remained on the borders it accounts in a measure for the large number of desperadoes still in that country. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. O. C. O'Connell, Brigadier-General United States Army.

ARMY INCREASE.

THE daily *Alta California*, which flourishes as a live paper and cannot be accused of any lack of appreciation of public feeling, thus discourses about the Army:

In the legislation of Congress during the next regular session the Army question is pretty certain to be a conspicuous and perhaps a stormy one. But if party spirit can be subordinated to questions of practical importance, and members can be brought to look at things as they are, and to act for the good of the whole country, as they ought, since the day of good feeling and restored nationality is conceded to have arrived, they will try and remedy for the future the evils of the past, in regard to this question. The opposition during the last session acted upon the idea that the South had been quite long enough held under the controlling influence of the presence of United States troops. If the Democracy could not withdraw the troops, they could at least reduce appropriations for the Army, or refuse altogether to make any, and they acted upon the idea. The object was to weaken the Administration, and they made appropriations with a very stingy purpose to let the officials go unpaid.

But a few months have been enough to show the folly of the act, so far as it applied to the Army. We have had an Indian outbreak, a revolt or raid by a thousand Indians, more or less, and it has taxed the entire military force of the nation to subdue this wandering, renegade lot of naked savages. We have had to hire or bribe Indians of other tribes to aid the U. S. Army in its efforts to subdue a handful of wretched redskins, who, because of our wretchedly limited force of soldiery, have been able to kill our poor fellows by the hundred. And calling away from their posts where they had been stationed to protect Government property, our arsenals and forts have been left almost entirely unprotected. In the midst of the riots which occurred last summer, as the Chief of Ordnance says in his report, one of our arsenals had only twenty men to defend it. At these national establishments there are reported to be sixty millions' worth of property, and scarcely any soldiers to defend them.

But it is still worse on portions of our southern border. On the banks of the Colorado River, and not far from the Mexican line, beyond which there are liable to be assembled bands of lawless men, waiting opportunity for raiding, and occasionally committing them, we have a fort on an eminence, a commanding position overlooking the country, the river, and portions of Arizona on the other side; recently, when orders reached the major in command to prevent the completion of the railroad bridge across the river, because, as had been represented, the company was exceeding the privileges granted, the gallant gentleman could only order forth for the purpose of opposing the Railroad Committee a squad of one man, that being the amount of the Army of the United States at that station, exclusive of the officer in command. It is not believed that there is any class of American citizens who desire to see established a large standing army in the country; but there is certainly a demand for enough men to defend and take care of our public military property.

General Benét says that at least a thousand men are needed for the protection of our arsenals, as might be necessary under emergencies such as occurred last summer, when strikes became riots and the authority of law and Government were openly defied, and property sacrificed to the amount of many millions, and not a few lives lost. How soon similar emergencies may occur no one can foretell. But should they never again exist, the necessity for an adequate force for other purposes is plain. It is hoped that the established policy of the country is one of peace, and the settlement of questions of moment by commissions rather than by war. But we have in our own country a class of humanity with whom there is no certainty of maintaining peace. When the Indians take the war fever and break for the wilderness, the borders and the mountains, and commence their raids of murder and rapine, an Army is necessary. This has been so manifest during late years, including the present, that no argument is needed in favor of a reasonably numerous Army.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Oct. 17.]

JUSTICE TO HOWARD.

XENOPHON's account of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand is as nearly immortal as any Greek prose classic is likely to be. Sherman's march to the sea, as a campaign crushing all before it, is and will remain one of the most notable on record. And Howard's march of two thousand miles across and up and down the Rocky Mountains in hot pursuit of the Indian chief Joseph, with his desperate band of Nez Percés, considering the natural, one might almost say the preternatural, difficulties in the way, is a feat or achievement of personal, heroic hardihood, persistence, pluck and ready resource never before surpassed. But the truth compels one to add there probably never was a campaign which, at the time of it, was more misunderstood or more misrepresented and egregiously lied about than this.

The long agony of the march, with its repeated and fierce battles, is over. General Howard was in this city a few hours yesterday, looking in rugged health, yet showing abundant signs of the terrible wear and tear necessarily incident to such an experience. He is now on his way to the Pacific coast again. We learn that both he and his men feel somewhat keenly the gross and, as it seemed to them under the circumstances, the infinitely unkind misrepresentations with which a large part of the daily press for a time followed them. And it must be acknowledged that for a while a kind of epidemic or remorseless disparagement, and of wit, grown bold chiefly by its ignorance and safe distance from the scenes of action, prevailed, which did not show off the American character or the American press to its best advantage. It should be said, however, in truth as in charity, that much of this was the result of mere ignorance rather than of malice or downright meanness. Before the matter passes out of mind it seems proper to correct certain popular misapprehensions and current misstatements.

It is said that General Howard failed to overtake Joseph because he would insist on having his men keep Sunday in camp. The fact is, however, they never stopped for this purpose; that during the march of 2,000 miles, occupying nearly five months, they stopped to rest, all told, only four days. And that was done at the imperative command of the army surgeon. For the whole time of the march the daily average of the distance was nineteen miles. As to the story that he peddled out Bibles to the soldiers, he might have been glad enough to have had Bibles to give them; but there was not one in the force, the General himself only having a "Daily Food" selection of Bible texts, which he carried in his vest pocket.

Again, it was said that he was delayed by his wagon trains. He started out without any wagons at all, using only pack mules. In course of the march in Montana, whenever he could, he impressed teams into his service to carry provisions to the wounded and sick, and at the earliest moment, when they were either not absolutely needed or else could not be used to advantage, dropped them and pushed on. The Indians had the advantage of him in an abundant supply of fresh ponies and mules, and yet never got any further ahead of their pursuers than they were at the start.

As to General Gibbon, the facts are that, in spite of the most desperate fighting he was finally surrounded, and had not General Howard arrived as he did there would have been left of him and of his command just so much as was left of Custer and his brave troop. And as to General Sturgis, his splendid management of his forces, alike on the march and in battle, deserve and receive the highest praise. And no one was more willing that he should have it than General Howard himself, to whose command General Sturgis, with his cavalry, had been attached. Indeed, it was due to Howard's characteristic, and many will regard excessive, generosity that the whole credit of the third battle was given to Sturgis.

But perhaps the greatest misrepresentations current have related to the surrender. It has been generally reported that General Howard did not arrive at General Miles' camp until several hours after Joseph's surrender; it is also stated that Joseph contemptuously refused to surrender to Howard, while willing to give his arms to Miles. The facts are these:—General Howard had sent a courier from Musselshell Creek to General Miles, then near the mouth of Tongue River, telling him just when and where (within six miles) Joseph would be likely to cross the Missouri, and directing Miles to intercept him at that point. General Miles sent back word asking for nine days to get ready and in position, and requesting General Howard to "slow up" accordingly, so as to keep the Indians back. This was done. The battle was fought in the Bear Paw Mountain. General Howard, with thirteen of his men, arrived at the scene of action twenty-four hours before the surrender. Joseph stubbornly refused to surrender, and afterward declared that he had no idea of surrendering to General Miles until he heard Howard had come up. And he did not decide to surrender until General Howard's interpreters went over to Joseph's camp and, in General Howard's name, demanded the surrender. And when the conquered chief with his men came into camp he first offered his arms to General Howard, who, with very extraordinary generosity not often witnessed among rival army officers—and in spite of the fact that Howard was the ranking officer, and Miles had only done what Howard suggested, and, after a 2,000 miles' pursuit, enabled him to do—declined to receive them, at the same time waving him to General Miles. The jealousies of Army officers are well known; in striking contrast this instance of extreme disinterestedness and generosity is deserving of recognition. Probably very few would have done as General Howard did; we are

not sure that it was quite the wisest thing to do, but he may be allowed to be his own judge on that point. The facts are as here stated. We give them only in the interests of truth and justice. Generals Howard, Miles, Sturgis and Gibbon have each done well. Absolute bravery, conjoined with heroic endurance, was never more signally illustrated. That an Army, shamefully left by their country to go for nine months without pay, should have served their country with such sublime devotion, is a wonder and a cause for the highest admiration. Heartily to acknowledge it is now the least we can do.

GENERAL POPE.—Inasmuch as injurious reports have been spread concerning a fracas at a Western race, in which the name of General Pope has been implicated, we republish the letter to the editor of the paper that started the false story. The letter is as follows:

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., October 18, 1877.

To the Kansas City Times:

I see copied from your paper of the 16th instant a statement going the rounds of the papers to the effect that General Pope was connected with a disgraceful disturbance which occurred the last day of our fair, and feeling certain you are anxious to do justice to all parties, I desire to make the following correction through the columns of your paper. General Pope, after much persuasion, consented to and did act as one of the judges of the trotting race referred to. After the last heat was over the driver of one of the horses (Corrigan) forced himself on the judges' stand and made a violent assault on Mr. Rush, one of the judges, striking him a severe blow on the face with his fist. Corrigan was at once seized by the bystanders and removed from the stand. I feel that this correction is due to General Pope, as he consented to serve as judge on my earnest solicitation. No personal violence whatever was offered to General Pope, nor was the decision of the judges changed. It is conceded by all disinterested persons present that Corrigan was the aggressor from first to last, and his assault upon Mr. Rush was wholly unwarranted and without justification. Mr. Rush was the only one of the judges assaulted by Corrigan, and the latter, when being ejected from the stand, seized the beard of a bystander and carried a portion thereof with him to the ground, a distance of about eight feet. This bystander was not, by the way, a reporter of the Times.

H. M. ALLER, President Fair Association.

GEORGIA.—The people of Atlanta are alarmed at the prospect of a removal of the Headquarters of the Department of the South from that city, and also the abandonment of McPherson Barracks as a military post. The lease of the land has expired, yet the fine two story houses of the officers, and the barracks and other buildings are still in good order and too valuable to be destroyed. The Atlanta Independent is urging the city to purchase the land and deed it to the Federal Government, that a permanent military post may be kept there. The expressed object of this is to have the benefit of the trade which the merchants get from the officers and soldiers. There is but little prospect, however, that the suggestion will be carried into effect, as there is an arsenal at Augusta and a permanent and substantial military post at Savannah, which is all that will be required in that State in the future, unless the Army should be largely increased for war purposes.

The following letter from Governor Hartranft deserves to be widely known:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Oct. 19, 1877.
To Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., Commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, New York, N. Y.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day written to the President of the United States, that the necessity for the presence of troops in the field in Pennsylvania, has passed and they can be assigned to quarters or other duties without risk.

In doing so I have taken great pleasure in expressing the thanks of the citizens of Pennsylvania for the consideration and determined manner in which you and the officers and men in your command have performed your duties, in which you have done the State invaluable service, and added to the character of the Army as the final conservator of law and order.

Permit me to add my personal acknowledgments to yourself for your prompt and patient courtesy in all official and personal relations. I have the honor to be, etc., J. F. HARTTRANT.

DONN PIATT, in the Capital, says that there are generals enough to officer the Turkish army playing billiards every afternoon at Geary's, opposite military headquarters, at the Ebbitt. Like good soldiers, they are found where the balls fly thickest. Officers on the Plains will please remember when their turn comes.

In the avalanche of bills introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday was one offered by Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, to authorize an expedition to the Arctic Seas. This is the same bill that was favorably reported upon by the Naval Committee through Mr. Willis, of New York, at the last session, and embodies what is known as the Howgate plan. It is strongly endorsed by scientists, geographers and explorers in this country and Europe.

ORDERS have been sent out to the admiral commanding the South Pacific station, regarding the movements of the Omaha. If she is in condition to return to the Atlantic coast she will so return, coming through the Straits of Magellan; otherwise she will go to San Francisco, so as to arrive the latter part of February, touching en route at Panama. Rear-Admiral Preble has the privilege of going in the ship, if she comes to an Atlantic port, or returning by the Isthmus. If the Omaha goes to San Francisco, he will stay by her.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral J. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colburn, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.
Captain Edward Simpson, " New York.
Commodore John C. Folger, " Washington, D. C.
Captain William T. Truxtun, " Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Pelree Crosby, " League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Tallapoosa arrived at Boston Oct. 28.

THE Swatara left New York Tuesday morning for Hampton Roads.

THE Ossipee sailed from New York for Hampton Roads, Oct. 20.

THE Naval Retiring Board of which Vice-Admiral Rowan is president, has adjourned until Nov. 6.

THE Portsmouth left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Oct. 19, preparatory to her departure for the Atlantic coast.

THE Minnesota, which has been anchored off the Battery at New York since Spring, has been taken to the Navy-yard for the winter.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in company with the President, left Washington on Tuesday morning for Richmond, to be gone two days. Rear-Admiral Howell acted, during his absence, as Secretary.

Nostrand, J. C. Colwell, E. J. Dorn; P. A. Surg. J. C. Boyd; Asst. Paymaster C. J. Lewis; Captain's Clerk, L. Chauvenet; Boatswain, Wm. Long; Carpenter, Jas. Burke.

THE Guard left New York, Oct. 29, for Lisbon, passing through Hurlgate. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green, com'd'g; Lieuts. Saml. Belden, C. P. Perkins, J. A. Norris; Masters C. P. Rees, D. C. Wilson; Ensigns W. H.

THE Plymouth was recently inspected very unexpectedly by Admiral Trenchard, accompanied by his staff, and received a most excellent report. Everything was pronounced satisfactory, except the boat drill, and the Marine Guard was especially commended. A new iron carriage for her 11-inch gun has been sent her from Washington. Capt. Barrett has been assured that the Plymouth will recross the Mississippi this winter to Memphis, and possibly to St. Louis.

MR. S. CHASE BARNEY's only hope for a restoration to the Navy rests with Congress. Neither the President or Secretary of the Navy has the power to restore him, as he was dismissed in 1863, prior to the passage of the act of 1865, which gave a dismissed officer the right to apply for a court martial, and annulled his dismissal if one was not granted him. We are glad to learn that Mr. Barney is not likely to receive much encouragement at the Navy Department in his search for the rank of Rear Admiral and \$35,000 back pay.

The following circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to the commandants of the Navy-yards:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 25, 1877.

Sir: The working hours in the several Navy-yards may be as follows:

From March 21 to Sept. 21, 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
From Sept. 22 to March 20, 7 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.
with the usual intermission of one hour for dinner. This regulation is not designed to carry with it any present reduction of pay. Very respectfully,
R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 25.—Medical Inspector Thos. J. Turner, as member of the Retiring Board at Washington in addition to his present duties.

Pay Inspector Edward May, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th November.

Pay Director C. J. Emery, as purchasing paymaster at the Boston Station on the 1st November.

Professor Henry D. Todd, to duty under Professor S. Newcomb, Superintendent Nautical Almanac.

Chief Engineer J. P. Sprague, to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia for the purpose of examining into the manufacture and method of testing iron for chain cables at those places, on the completion of which duty he will return to Washington and resume his regular duties.

Assistant Engineer William H. Platt having concluded his examination before the Retiring Board has been ordered to return home and wait orders.

OCTOBER 26.—Lieutenant Isaac I. Yates, to the Lackawanna, North Pacific Station.

OCTOBER 27.—Midshipman R. T. Mulligan, to the Powhatan, at New York.

OCTOBER 30.—Commander John G. Walker to examination for promotion on the 7th November.

Chief Engineer Edward B. Latch, Passed Assistant Engineer T. J. W. Cooper and Assistant Engineer Benjamin H. Warner, to examination by the Retiring Board.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Hall, to the Ossipee, at Hampton Roads, Va.

OCTOBER 31.—Lieutenant Thomas C. Terrell, to the Hydrographic Office on the 8th November.

Boatswain Wm. A. Cooper, to the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 25.—Medical Inspector R. C. Dean, as member of the Board of Inspection, Medical Director R. T. Maccoun having returned from Europe and resumed his regular duties.

Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton, as purchasing paymaster at Boston on the 1st November, and ordered to settle accounts, and on the expiration of the period allowed for settlement to hold himself in readiness for sea service as fleet paymaster of the Asiatic Station.

Paymaster Charles F. Guild, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th November, and ordered to settle accounts.

OCTOBER 26.—Lieutenant B. S. Richards, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

OCTOBER 27.—Lieutenant J. E. Craig has been granted leave of absence for thirty days from the 1st November, at the date of which he is detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

OCTOBER 30.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg, from the command of the Speedwell, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Master Hugh Kuhl and James A. Smith, Passed Assistant Surgeon T. H. Street, and Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, from the Speedwell, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

OCTOBER 31.—Midshipman A. L. Howe has reported his return home, having been detached from the Marion, European Station, on the 5th October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander George P. Ryan, commanding the Huron, at New York, for two weeks from October 30.

To Paymaster Arthur Burtis, for one year from December 1, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant A. A. Boyd, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for twenty days from November 12.

To Ensign Wm. H. Slack, for one week from October 29.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert B. Hine's orders of the 11th September were so far modified that he reported for duty on board the Powhatan, at New York, on the 1st November, instead of at Norfolk, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Evans, who was ordered to Washington, D. C., on special duty, has returned to Hampton Roads and resumed his command.

ITALIAN NAVAL ORDNANCE.

THE London Times says that two more of the 100-ton guns in course of manufacture by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. for the Italian navy have been completed at the Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and await shipment on board the Europa. This vessel is expected to arrive from Spezia very soon, bringing back the first 100-ton gun, which has given the highest satisfaction to the Italian government, and is now to be returned to Elswick for the purpose of being chambered and having its bore enlarged. This first gun was in some degree experimental, and important principles have been demonstrated by its use. Thus it has been shown that the polygonal rifling and the expending gas check are sufficient for the purpose of rotating the projectile, thereby dispensing with the studs which have so long been felt as a defect in the projectiles of the Woolwich guns. By the new method increased steadiness is given to the shot, and the latter is a perfectly smooth piece of metal, "unwounded" by the incisions formerly made in order to insert the gun-metal studs. The grooves of the rifling are also diminished in depth, whereby the steel tube is rendered less liable to become cracked. Experiments as to the best form of gas check have been going on at Shoeburyness for a considerable time past, and the second of the 80-ton guns has been constructed with a polygonal rifling resembling that of the Elswick guns. The two 100-ton guns about to be conveyed from the Tyne to Spezia are considered capable of producing much better results than those exhibited by the first of these monsters, some important modifications having been introduced in these latter specimens. Instead of the uniform bore of 17 inches which characterized the first piece, these guns have a calibre of 17½ in. and a powder chamber of 19½ in. The highest charge of powder fired from the first 100-ton gun was 397 lb., the projectile weighing 2,000 lb. The Italian authorities will probably fire the new guns with a charge of 470 lb., and the projectile may be expected to weigh 2,850 lb., or a little more than a ton. The highest charge yet fired from the 80-ton Fraser gun is 425 lb., with a projectile of 1,700 lb., the bore of the piece being 16 in., and the powder chamber having a diameter of 18 in. Another change exhibited by the two Armstrong guns just finished, as compared with the first, consists of an altered contour. The weight of the gun is not increased, and the change is not very marked, but it has the effect of throwing a greater portion of the metal forward in the breech part, so as to strengthen the gun somewhat in advance of the powder chamber. While care is thus taken to develop the utmost power of the gun, the Italians likewise have the advantage of an excellent material for their projectiles—the Gregoiini metal, which they employ for this purpose, being extremely good. The necessity of improving on the Palliser projectiles has been very distinctly felt in England, and experiments are about to be tried with projectiles having heads of chilled iron and bodies of steel, the former designed for hardness and the latter for tenacity. The extraordinary manner in which Palliser projectiles are, so to speak, disorganized when fired against air-spaced plates has already been described. At the same time, the skill of the metallurgist is now being exercised in the production of composite plates, in which steel and iron are combined, for the purpose of defying the newly devised projectiles. The Italian government required eight of these great guns. The experimental gun, when altered, will form one of the eight. Thus five remain to complete the set, and these are in various stages of manufacture, together with their carriages and gear.

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Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE FUTURE OF OUR ARMY.

EVER since the formation of the Federal Govern-
ment we have been in yearly trouble about
our Army. How large it should be, and how it
should be employed, have been questions for each
successive Congress to settle and to answer in dif-
ferent ways. Since the close of the civil war we
have been confronted with these questions in a more
aggravated form on account of the want of some
definite and stable policy affecting the military forces
of the nation. The events of the past year have
further tended to unsettle matters. There are now
two parties in Congress, each with strong convic-
tions, consenting only in one design, to reorganize
the Army in some way. The great question, is,
which way can it best be done? There are many
plans, and those contributed by the Army officers
deserve more than a passing notice.

The first to be considered is that presented in the
article on "Army Organization," by Brevet Brig-
adier General ROBERT WILLIAMS, A. A. G. to General
CROOK, which appears in the *Galaxy* for November.
General WILLIAMS urges that the elements of mili-
tary education be taught in all our schools and col-
leges, and that regimental and company organiza-
tions of militia should be required to go into camp
a certain number of days in each year for instruction
and manœuvre. He thinks that a detail of troops,
with the proper complement of staff officers from the
Regular Army should be required to attend these
camps, not only to aid in the instruction of the vol-
unteers, but also for their own benefit. General
WILLIAMS asks that the Army be granted the right
of suffrage and representation, rights which are pos-
sessed by almost every other army in the civilized
world, and were not denied to our Army when it
numbered a million of men. He confidently asserts,
that if this were done, and if the recruits enlisted in
each State were habitually assigned to the same
regiment, and as far as practicable those from each
neighborhood or locality to the same company, we
should obtain a far better class of recruits, to the
great advantage of the Army, and in doing away
with the feeling of indifference or antagonism toward
it now existing among citizens, awaken one of per-
sonal and domestic interest in its welfare, which
would soon become general. "If the plan here pro-
posed were carried into effect," says General WIL-
LIAMS, "the idea of retaining the Regular Army as
a nucleus for the volunteers would necessarily be
abandoned; but it can be said that by this plan the
volunteer force would be soonest instructed, and that
when properly instructed in their duties no troops
have proved themselves less in need of a nucleus
than our volunteers. Even if such were necessary,
our Regular Army will always be too small to serve
as a nucleus for any large volunteer force; and each
attempt to use it as such has proved beyond a doubt

that the Government in making the effort has sacri-
ficed the greater object for one of much less im-
portance."

He shows, too, the necessity of fixing with some
degree of permanence the numerical strength of the
Army; not a difficult task, as the factors entering
into the computation—such as the number of posts,
etc., etc.—can be easily determined. Our present
regimental organization is, General WILLIAMS thinks,
good enough in view of the size of our Army
and the small detachments into which it must
be divided. "The defects of the system are
in the manner in which the regiments are
treated by the military authorities. Practically, the
government of our Army is by companies and posts,
and not by regiments; and in consequence of this
the regimental esprit de corps in our Service is
probably less than in any other."

The ideas of General WILLIAMS are undoubtedly
good and sound, and we are peculiarly glad to note
the recognition which he gives to the fact that a
change in the American Army is necessary, and that
the principles on which it is now organized admit
of improvement. Of one thing we may be sure, that
something must be wrong now, and must have been
wrong from the first in the mode of controlling our
Army, to account for the constant changes of policy
and numbers that have been found necessary from
the year 1789 to the present day. Had these changes
been constant and uniform in the direction of a
gradual increase of the Army to correspond with the
needs of an enlarged population, they might have
been accounted for on the principle of healthy
growth; but the contrary is really the case. In 1792
the American Army had a major general and four
brigadiers, with six thousand men of all arms, when
the population of the country was less than four
millions. In 1815 the peace establishment was fixed
at 10,000 men when the population was only eight
millions. To-day, when the population and wealth
of the United States is more than five times as great
as in 1815, we have seen the Army successively re-
duced from year to year till it amounts to only one-
half the force it should have on the basis of 1815,
whilst a large and influential party is in favor of
still further reduction, regardless of danger.

It is idle to sit down and rail at the folly of Con-
gress as some do in this emergency. Congress is
supposed to represent, and very generally does repre-
sent, the drift of public opinion throughout the
country. When a decided majority of Congress
concludes to cut down the Army, even to the extent
of its total abolition, it will be because public opin-
ion demands the change, and the change will be
made. So much every officer of the Army must
recognize, and it will be well if all of them will be
wise enough to make friends of public opinion, so
that the Army may be regarded with favor instead
of with suspicion and dislike. The radical want of
American Army organization as at present existing
is that of harmony with the genius of American gov-
ernment. Whether this fault is inherent in the na-
ture of things is a subject for enquiry, but it is
sufficient for the present to recognize the fact. It is
true that in the past and future the military has and
will always be subordinated to the civil element of
the Government, but there is certainly room for im-
provement in the cordiality of relations existing be-
tween the two branches of Government. It is
obviously impossible to inoculate the civil element
with military ideas. We have tried that faith-
fully now for many years past, and the civil element
refuses to listen or believe, save in the emergency
induced by sudden danger of war or riot. However
distasteful and disheartening this may be to a
soldier, he must recognize it as a state of facts and
act accordingly. Since the civilian who holds the
purse will not be militized, the soldier must be
popularized, and make to himself friends of the
mammon of civilization, so that the defence of the
nation may be saved. How best to do this, how to
popularize the American Army, is a serious question
for the future. We have not yet been forced into its
solution by the stern logic of war, as has happened in
Europe, but the time will come when we must re-
organize on a sound and permanent basis. For the
last ten years the American Army has been standing
still, while every army in Europe has been improv-
ing, and while even our Canadian men of peace have
been reorganizing their militia. While every other

civilized country in the world is petting and encouraging its army, we are snubbing and neglecting ours. Every other country is proud of its army, while ours seems to be disliked by a large class of our citizens. This was not always so. There have been times when every citizen was proud of our national Army and glad to contribute to its support. Those times may be brought back, but only in one way, by giving the Army hold on the hearts of every family in America. The volunteer enthusiasm of the civil and Mexican wars rested on the localization of regiments and companies, and the same enthusiasm can be roused in a modified degree in favor of the Army by the same means, while the benefit to the national defence of a more intimate union between the Regular and volunteer forces needs no comment. How best to accomplish this end we are compelled to leave for future enquiry and comment: that the end is worthy few will deny.

TORPEDO DEFENCE.

In these days, when so much store is set on torpedoes, and when the dangers of torpedo defence are so frequently enlarged upon, it is refreshing to hear what a technical paper like the *London Engineering* has to say on the subject, which, as will be seen, is in accord with the position always maintained by the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. At the end of a long and elaborate illustrated article, showing a system of moored torpedoes fired by a central battery, and commanding a channel like the New York Narrows, *Engineering* says:

"In concluding this series of articles on moored or fixed torpedoes, we have only to add that those interested in the torpedo question will now be in a position to judge of the possible efficiency of the approved appliances of to-day, and to see how needless are the fears expressed by sensational alarmists as to the presumable fate of our iron-clad fleet in the maritime wars of the future. We do not, be it understood, wish to deteriorate in any degree from the merits of torpedo defence, or to underrate their value as obstructive agents; indeed, we can unhesitatingly assert our belief that even should an enemy succeed in clearing a passage through them without any considerable loss to themselves—and we should certainly dissemble if we pretended to think that anything but the grossest carelessness on the part of the invaders could lose them a single vessel—the delay necessarily caused would more than compensate for the outlay expended on them. There are doubtless many ways by which an intelligent commander could force a passage through even the most formidable lines of these submarine obstructions, without any very considerable damage to his ship. It will be sufficient, however, for our present purpose to call attention to three methods, which are as follows: First, the sending down of divers to search for and sever the connecting cables; secondly, the sending out of small craft, under cover of darkness, to grapple for and raise the torpedoes bodily from their anchorage; and, thirdly, the projecting of a guard of Bessemer steel wire, or other material, some 40 or 50 feet in front of the vessel's prow, supporting it, if necessary, with buoys; by this means the circuit-closer would be struck, the circuit closed, and the mine exploded, before the vessel was near enough to be anything more than severely shaken."

The successes of both Russian and Turkish divers in the present Eastern War in removing torpedoes, and the very small appreciable effect of the torpedo system on either side, as well as the failure of the *Shah* and *Amethyst* to blow up the *Huascar* with Whitehead torpedoes, give a great deal of force to the remarks of our British contemporary, and recall the lessons of history.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, soon after the invention of gunpowder, a similar furor existed for fireships and "firepots." The great success of the Dutch "floating mine," that frightened the Prince of Parma at Antwerp, set the fashion, and it raged furiously, only to disappear in failure at the siege of Rochelle in English hands fifty years later. It was found that powder torpedoes did not pay for fifty failures by one success, and the same lesson seems to be teaching itself to-day about dynamite torpedoes. Valuable when used as a surprise, there are so many possibilities of failure inherent in torpedoes that the time of their abandonment for

other than exceptional purposes may not be very far off.

THE ENGINEER REPORT.

WE extract from the annual report of General HUMPHREYS several items of interest. The General says:

The urgent need for the preparation of our chief harbors for successful resistance to the powerful iron clad fleets of the present day, has been frequently presented in the annual reports and other papers of this office. Referring to those papers in which the necessity for these preparations in advance of the emergency, has been explained in detail, I again urge the adoption of some reasonable systems of annual expenditure upon our harbor defences. Special attention is asked to the estimate of \$100,000 for torpedoes. This most valuable invention of modern warfare is used to form an obstruction and obstacle to the entrance of our harbors, and to hold the enemy's vessels under the fire of shore batteries. The charges in the torpedoes are fired by the electric current, and many parts of the system cannot be obtained in an emergency. It is to prepare and store such portions of the apparatus as cannot be speedily obtained, in the event of sudden hostilities, that the appropriation is asked.

The present condition of our preparations for defending the sea-coast with torpedoes is then described: The several important harbors have been carefully studied, and for the most of them detailed plans have been prepared. Casemates for the reception of the cables in a manner to render them secure against bombardment, and to operate the system safely, have been projected. Several have been constructed. Considerable supplies of apparatus and of torpedo insulated cable are accumulated at Wilet's Point ready for service. The needful data for increasing these supplies in a judicious and economical manner have been obtained. General HUMPHREYS recommends that special appropriations be asked for, to prepare the necessary bombproof receiving rooms and cable galleries for those forts not already provided with them; that an appropriation of \$100,000 be asked for to continue the purchase of torpedo material, not easily to be obtained in haste, for the continuation of torpedo trials and practical instruction of the engineer troops in the details of this service; that the authorized number of this troop (now only 200) be increased to 520 men, and a provision inserted in the law requiring them to be thoroughly trained in the use of torpedoes for harbor defence. The duties of the engineer troops in bridge building and mining on land, the higher degree of intelligency required as a condition of their enlistment render them specially fitted for the work of torpedo service, and it is believed that if the matter were properly understood, needful provisions would be made by Congress as a measure of true economy and necessity.

ACCORDING to Washington despatches the Mexican difficulty seems to be in a fair way of being settled by a new treaty. Señor MATA, the envoy from the DIAZ government, has returned to Mexico to obtain powers sufficient to conclude one, and U. S. Minister FOSTER, at Mexico, may undertake the task instead. The main features of the negotiations are these: The order to General ORD to pursue marauders in Texas across the Rio Grande into Mexican territory, though earnestly protested against by Mexico, has not been withdrawn. On the contrary, such withdrawal is declined, except as the condition of a new treaty under which security to the border of Texas can be insured by means less offensive to Mexico. This it is proposed to accomplish, first, by the establishment of military lines parallel with the Rio Grande river, and fifty miles therefrom on each side of the stream—the strip of territory thus enclosed being 100 miles in width—to be guarded by a military patrol consisting of United States troops on our side of the line, and Mexican troops on the other side—these troops to be governed by regulations restricting their entry into any town or city, and forbidding their interference in any way with peaceable settlers. Their proposed duty is to keep the peace and arrest marauders, for which purpose the forces of either nation may cross the border and pursue such marauders into the territory of the other. On arresting criminals the troops are to deliver them up to the nearest authorities for trial and punishment, if the crimes are committed in the jurisdiction of the arrest, or for extradition where the crime is committed on one side of the river and the arrest is made on the other. It is additionally proposed to designate certain places where alone it will be lawful to carry horses or cattle across the Rio Grande, all animals crossing elsewhere to be deemed stolen property and to be arrested accordingly. The obvious

purpose of this provision is to make more hazardous and less profitable the business of raids across the border for purposes of plunder.

MUCH unjust abuse has been bestowed on the command of General HOWARD for its conduct during the Nez Percé War, now closed. Hitherto we have said nothing on the subject, being of opinion that no Army officer of character and honesty of purpose can possibly be injured by the criticisms of irresponsible scribes on the daily press, whose own reports show that had it not been for the untiring pursuit of HOWARD, MILES could never have gathered the fruits of victory. In awarding the trophies of the war, therefore, we must not forget the laborer who cultivated the soil in the reaper who cut the harvest.

The facts are simple. When the Nez Percés rose and went on the war path last spring General HOWARD's force on the spot was utterly inadequate to the task of meeting them with any hope of victory, and it was only by superhuman exertions, and stripping every post in the Department of most of its defenders, that a field force was at last organized for Joseph's pursuit. This force followed that able chief over hundreds of miles of roadless territory, while the Nez Percés with a herd of more than a thousand spare horses rode over a country that supplied them with all the food and forage they needed for their compact little force, while they left the land skinned of supplies behind them. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the fact remains patent that HOWARD followed his game untiringly through two departments and over twelve hundred miles of territory, and "got in at the death," in hunter's phrase. The fact is equally plain and equally to his credit that after he had hunted this prey successively into the grasp of STURGIS and MILES, General HOWARD refused to appropriate any of the glory of the final exploit to himself, leaving the command in the hands of MILES.

THE progress of the Eastern War during the past week has been more and more favorable to the Russians, a short period of fine, dry weather having given them similar opportunities to those which used to be enjoyed by the combatants in Virginia in the fall of 1863-4, but not likely to result in anything more serious than an extension of front in Bulgaria and Armenia to the limits attained last July.

At Plevna the Russians have done something at last. They have sent for General GOURKHO, who appears to be almost the only general officer of ability in the Russian Army of the Danube, except SKOBLEFF. General GOURKHO has come, seen and conquered. With some of his wonderful dragoons, and some infantry of the Imperial Guard, he has stretched off in a circuit to the rear of Plevna, capturing a pasha and several thousand prisoners, and blocking the road to Sofia, while later reports aver that he has captured Orkanieh, half way between Sofia and Plevna, taking CHEVKEP PASHA—better known as the "Butcher of Bulgaria," in 1876—with several guns and thousands of prisoners. This last report is, however, probably false. It comes from Turkish sources, not from Russian headquarters. If true it will hasten the fall of Plevna, so necessary to the safety of Russian winter quarters in Bulgaria.

In Armenia, MOUKTAR PASHA has fallen back to his position of last summer, in front of Erzeroum, while MELIKOFF, made wise by experience, is following with his troops close together. Kara is invested, and its siege will probably occupy the rest of the campaign.

THE gentlemen of the "Red Cross Society," recently organized to help the Russian wounded by contributions from New York City, have decidedly rejected the proffers of the "Crescent and Cross Society" ladies to join forces and help the wounded of both sides. They have, however, appointed a conference committee, and it is to be hoped that they will give in to the ladies at last. It is a little too late in the nineteenth century to claim exclusive morality for the followers of the Cross, leaving the poor Mahomedans to die untended. However, we have full confidence that the ladies, with their all-powerful arguments, will prevail over the stubborn cruciforms in time, and teach them the beauties of real charity unadulterated by dogmas.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

LAST week both houses adjourned over from Thursday to Monday of the present week, when it was determined to commence in earnest. On Monday Mr. RANDALL, in the House, announced the committees of which the following are of interest to the Services:

On Ways and Means.—Mr. Wood*, of New York, chairman; Messrs. Tucker*, of Virginia; Saylor, of Ohio; Robbins, of North Carolina; Harris, of Georgia; Gibson, of Louisiana; Phelps, of Connecticut; Keller*, of Pennsylvania; Garfield*, of Ohio; Burdick*, of Illinois; and Banks, of Massachusetts.

On Appropriations.—Mr. Atkins*, of Tennessee, chairman; Messrs. Blount*, of Ga.; Singleton*, of Mississippi; Clymer*, of Pennsylvania; Hewitt, of New York; Sparks, of Illinois; Durham, of Kentucky; Hale*, of Maine; Foster*, of Ohio; Smith, of Pennsylvania; and Baker, of Indiana.

On Indian Affairs.—Mr. Scales*, of North Carolina, chairman; Messrs. Boone*, of Kentucky; Hooker*, of Mississippi; Morgan*, of Missouri; Throckmorton, of Texas; Gunter, of Arkansas; Beebe, of New York; Page*, of California; Van Vorhes*, of Ohio; Townsend, of New York; Stewart, of Minnesota; and Fenn, of Idaho.

On Military Affairs.—Mr. Banning*, of Ohio, chairman; Messrs. Maish, of Pennsylvania; Williams, of Delaware; Dibrell, of Tennessee; Clark, of New Jersey; Evans, of South Carolina; Bragg, of Wisconsin; Strutt*, of Minnesota; Whitely, of Pennsylvania; McCook*, of New York; and Marshall, of Illinois.

On Mills.—Mr. Ross, of New Jersey, chairman; Messrs. Douglas, of Virginia; Scales*, of North Carolina; Henkle, of Maryland; Jones, of New Hampshire; Culbertson, of Texas; Turner, of Kentucky; Calkins, of Indiana; Bundy, of New York; Evans*, of Pennsylvania; and Smalls, of South Carolina.

On Naval Affairs.—Mr. Whitehouse*, of Tennessee, chairman; Messrs. Mills, of Texas; Goode, of Virginia; Willis*, of New York; Jones*, of New Hampshire; Morset, of Massachusetts; Kimmell, of Maryland; Harris*, of Massachusetts; Danford*, of Ohio; Harmer, of Pennsylvania; and Hannat, of Indiana.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—Mr. Blackburn*, of Kentucky, chairman; Messrs. Candler, of Georgia; Rice, of Ohio; Darvall, of Louisiana; Fumes, of Rhode Island.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Mr. Willis, of New York, chairman; Messrs. Whitthorne, of Tennessee; Carleton, of Kentucky; Page, of California; and Hubbard, of Michigan.

[The names of Democrats are given in Roman. The names of Republicans are in *Italics*. Service the same committee in the last Congress is indicated by an asterisk, thus*. Those not members of the XLIVth Congress are indicated by a +.]

The New York *Tribune* observes of the present House committees, that "the Committee on Appropriations is to be headed by Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, who was the ranking member on the committee as organized in the last Congress. The principal objection to him is a lack of the tact, temper, and parliamentary ability necessary in carrying appropriation bills through the House in the face of opposition, and the universal desire which sometimes exists to load them down with amendments. The committee may be considered as more than an economical one. It will be found to be parsimonious. Even the Republican members are selected for their known opposition to liberal appropriations, and Mr. FOSTER is the only man who is likely to show any disposition to treat the Administration with generosity. There is no doubt that in the appointment of this committee Speaker RANDALL has carried out his ideas of economy; and if his committee fails, it will be because of men who understand that there are National interests that cannot be neglected without greater cost in the end. The Military Committee is organized principally of gentlemen who have served in one Army or the other during the Rebellion, and on the whole will not be as unfavorable to the Army as it was at one time feared."

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that the House Appropriation Committee have adopted a resolution to keep all the transactions of the committee room a secret. This was done with the view of facilitating business. A sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Blount and Mr. Foster was appointed to take in hand the estimates for the Army, and the committee went to work in earnest to discover how much the amount could be reduced. The reduction of the Army by discharges and the suspension of recruiting service, it was found by communication with the Secretary of War, had been about two thousand men. The inquiries were placed in Adjutant General Townsend's hands for more definite information. That which engaged the principal attention of the committee was the manner in which provision could be immediately made for the support of the Army, and enable the Chairman to present to the House a bill in some form. The understanding seems to be that, should the committee not be able to present detailed estimates in a printed bill, a joint resolution will be offered extending the Army Appropriation bill, as it was done during the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. This would enable the Chairman to hold the floor against any other committee, and dispatch the business of the extra session in a prompt manner. The proposition for an extension of the appropriations of last year is favorably received on both sides of the House, and the time to be agreed upon is January 1 next. The War De-

partment already presents a deficiency bill for the transportation of the Army last year amounting to \$1,900,000, principally incurred during the Indian campaign. The expense since the 1st of July, together with the cost of transporting the Army during the labor troubles, it is estimated, will cause a deficiency of nearly \$3,000,000. Every railroad except the Pennsylvania Central has presented bills for moving troops last July. The War Department officials have information to the effect that there will be no increase of the Army recognized by the Appropriation Committee. General Sherman received a request at a late hour from the chairman of the Appropriations Committee to appear before the committee and furnish such information as may be asked.

The Appropriation Committee had decided at the latest advice on a bill to pay the Army up to date, with a proviso that its numbers shall not be changed till the usual Army bill is passed at the regular session. A bill to pay the Navy will also pass, leaving the present deficiency to be investigated. Washington advices of Wednesday are that the House Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, of which Mr. Willis, of New York, is chairman, met and resolved to proceed immediately with an investigation of the official conduct of the late Secretary Robeson. It appears that existing rules give this committee plenary power in the investigation of the conduct of officials of the Navy, and that no special resolution is necessary to enable the committee to proceed with the investigation. At the same time this committee is in perfect accord with the Naval Committee, and as far as the public interests are concerned both committees will work together. The deficiencies, the transfer of funds illegally, whether value has been received for the money expended, and whether there are unnecessary officials or excessive salaries, will all be investigated. The committee will also report what legislation is necessary to punish delinquents and to enforce responsibility.

The bare titles of the bills introduced into the House of Representatives in one day, covered 29 pages of the Daily Record—not one-tenth will ever emerge from the pigeon holes of committees. There were 16 for remonetizing the old silver dollar, two for the re-issue of retired greenbacks, five authorizing the payment of duties in greenbacks, and 13 for the repeal or modification of the resumption act. Also bills to prohibit the use of Federal troops in elections, and to turn the Indians over to the War Department. General Banning, chairman of the Military Committee, presented a bill Monday to repeal all laws which forbid the appointment to positions in the Army and Navy of those who were in the Confederate military or naval service. The Army and Navy bills so far as printed and received by us, are as follows:

S. 4. Dating all pensions granted subsequent to March 4, 1861, for deaths resulting from service from the date the wounds, injuries, or disease was contracted, and granting arrears of pensions accordingly.

S. 16. That the provisions of the 2d section of the act entitled "An act to amend the act of April 10, 1866, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved March 1, 1869, shall not be held to embrace officers who were confirmed by the Senate for brevet appointments on the 3d day of March, 1869.

S. 17. Amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and their widows.

S. 21. To authorize the appointment and retirement with the grade of Brigadier-General of Alex. S. Webb, late U. S. Army.

S. 22. Authorizes restoration to retired list of Army of Jas. B. Sinclair, U. S. Army, with rank of captain from July 1, 1871, with difference between pay of 1st lieutenant and captain from March 3, 1875, to June 21, 1876, and right to add time between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1871, to length of service.

S. 23. Authorizing President to appoint Major and Brevet Col. Joseph B. Collins, late of the U. S. Army, to fill the first vacancy which may occur in the grade of major of infantry in the Army, or, if he shall deem it best, to re-instate and retire him with the rank he would have attained in service at the date of the passage of this act.

S. 25. To donate a portion of the military reservation of Fort Barker to the State of Kansas for the establishment of an educational or charitable institution, and to open the remainder of said reservation to settlement.

S. 28. Authorizes a judge-advocate of military departments to appoint a stenographic reporter to report oral testimony, and transcribe G. C. M. proceedings. Compensation to be \$2,500 a year.

S. 37. To authorize the reappointment of Geo. P. Ihrie, late major and brevet brigadier-general, a paymaster in the Army from July 1, 1873, without back pay.

S. 40. To authorize the President to restore, without back pay, Geo. W. Smith, late captain U. S. Vols., to his former rank and relative grade in the Army, "and the law of promotion is hereby suspended in this case for the purpose."

S. 41. Prescribes following oath of office for civil, military, and naval officers, viz: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and the Government instituted in pursuance thereof against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this oath freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter according to my best skill and ability; so help me God."

S. 42. Grants and pensions of \$3 a month to "the surviving officers and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served sixty days in the war with Mexico, and were honorably discharged, and to such officers and soldiers as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, although their term of service may have been less than sixty days, and who shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men. Provided, That such widow shall have been married prior to the treaty of peace which terminated said war to an officer or enlisted or drafted man who served as aforesaid in said war, and shall not have remarried." Those now receiving less than \$3 a month to receive the additional amount up to \$3. The loss of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive the applicant of the benefits of this act; but other proof of service performed, and of an honorable discharge, if satisfactory, shall be deemed sufficient. Sec. 4. That the provisions of sections 12 and 13 of the act entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,'"

approved July 4, 1864, and of sections 2, 3, and 4 of the act entitled "An act supplementary to several acts relating to pensions," approved June 6, 1866, shall be applicable to the pensions granted by this act.

S. 77. Same as last, with this addition: "And no law now in existence which in any way conflicts with the provisions of this act shall be applicable to the survivors of the war with Mexico above mentioned, or to be so construed as to deprive them of the benefits of this act."

S. 50. Authorizes payment to "officers, seamen, and marines" of the Farragut fleet, \$143,644.47, balance of \$268,600 granted by U. S. District Court, "bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels, before New Orleans, April, 1872."

S. 64. Repeals section 4716, R. S., which prevents payment of pensions to persons who took part in the Rebellion.

S. 69. Authorizes Court of Claims to consider claim of Wm. Henry Ward, of Auburn, N. Y., for use of bullet-making and shell-moulding machine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

STEEL VS. LEAD.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The modern improvements in cannon and small firearms appear to have led many soldiers in all armies, but most so in that of the United States, to the belief that in future warfare the sabre and bayonet will become comparatively useless, if not entirely abandoned. Let us see how far practical experience carries out this, at least, premature opinion.

During the German war of 1866 the superb Austrian and Saxon cavalry were frequently able to hold their own against the equally good Prussian infantry—the only infantry on the European continent at that time thoroughly armed with breech-loading muskets and perfectly exercised in the use of those weapons. After the complete overthrow of the rest of the Austrian army at Koniggratz, it was this magnificent cavalry, which decimated, it is true, but unconquered—sullenly and reluctantly left the battle field on which it had earned immortal laurels, not shattered or destroyed by the quick fire of the Prussian breech-loaders, but worsted in actual hand to hand fight by superior numbers of Prussian cavalry, led to the final charge by King William in person, and because no more infantry reserve was left, on which to fall back and rally for further attempts.

How little, in fact, the needle gun had to do with the surprising successes of the Prussian arms during this war is best shown by the average number of cartridges fired by the Prussian troops engaged therein. In the Bohemian armies, those commanded by the Crown Prince and Prince Frederic Charles, this average amounted to only 7½ cartridges for each man engaged, while in the Western army, which operated against the Bavarians and the 8th Army Corps, the number of 11 cartridges per man engaged was expended. This average is not for any single action, but for the whole campaign.

The Franco-German war for evident reasons goes farther in furnishing illustrations to the point in question than any other. Both the belligerents were in possession of long ranged rifled cannon and breech-loading muskets of good quality. The advantage in arms was on the side of the French, whose Chassepot rifles surpassed the Prussian needle gun in length of range and penetration, while on the other side the Prussian infantry was better accustomed to the use of weapons and excelled the French in discipline and proficiency of drill. Now, what lessons were taught us in this war?

The defeat and almost annihilation of the French cuirassiers at Sedan, and similar disasters experienced by the French cavalry on various occasions, so often alluded to by those who appear to seek the only salvation of a modern army in long range rifles and utmost rapidity of firing, show little or nothing. They merely go to prove, what has long been a well established fact for every educated soldier, that an inferior cavalry has no chance whatever against an excellent infantry, even if the latter is not armed with breech-loading rifles of most improved construction.

As far back as the year 1762, in the battle of Freiberg, the South German cavalry in attacking some Prussian infantry were met in a counter charge by the latter, formed in line, not even in column, and completely overthrown with the bayonet. In the battle of Minden, also during the seven years' war, the élite of the French cavalry were nearly annihilated by the British and Hanoverian infantry in a similar manner. The French people is not even in part a nation of horsemen; their cavalry, consequently, ever since the introduction of large standing armies, has been a plant fostered on an uncongenial artificial soil. Only for a short period, under the command of the great Napoleon, and by the indefatigable zeal of such cavalry leaders as Ney, Murat, Kellerman and the Wurtembergian Count Bismark did they attain to any fair degree of perfection. And even then, they had very little chance of success, when opposed in equal numbers to Prussian or Austrian cavalry of the same armament, defensive and offensive. Only by concentration in prodigious masses could favorable results be obtained.

Far different it always has been with the French infantry and artillery. They served as models to many other nations, and, until recently, were by some considered the best in Europe. But even this excellent infantry, armed with the best breech loaders then in use amongst any of the greater military powers; this splendid artillery, provided with rifled field guns of long range and the redoubtable mitrailleuse, at Gravelotte and Mar-la-tour did to succumb before the sabres of the Prussian Dragon Guards and the Cuirassiers; while the bloody struggle in the Vineyards of Weissenburg, the assault and capture of the villages of Bourdet and Ste. Marie-aux-chênes by the Prussian

Guards, give ample proof that the bayonet is by no means a thing of the past.

Whether, in view of these facts, it is good policy in the American Army to leave the cavalry untaught in the use of the sabre, to send them on active service without this, the cavalryman's natural weapon, to supplant the well-tried triangular bayonet by the trowel (no weapon at all and but an indifferent tool) remains to be seen. The writer, for one, is firmly convinced, that if in the famous "Custer Massacre" the 7th Cavalry had been armed with sabres, and, instead of killing their horses, to make them available for breastworks, had used them for their legitimate purpose in making a bold and resolute dash at their enemies, the valuable lives of many gallant officers and soldiers comprised in the detachment might have been saved for the benefit of their country.

SABRE.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Please read the following extract from the Boston Traveller, entitled "An Automatic Horse."

Mr. J. H. Nolan, whose ingenuity and success as an inventor has already secured him a high standing in the mechanical world, has just invented a novel means of locomotion, which is in the form of an automatic or self-propelling horse, the locomotion being produced by the weight of the rider and the weight which is carried. The "horse" and its appliances are models of mechanical simplicity, and any amount of speed required can be secured, in fact can be made to go a mile faster than the fastest trotting horse of the day. A small "horse" capable of carrying a man ten or twelve miles per hour, can be built at from fifteen to twenty dollars; smaller ones, which can be used by children for amusement and recreation, can be built at from three to five dollars. The "horse" can carry considerable weight in addition to the rider. The person sits in position as he would upon the live animal, with the feet in stirrups and reins in hands, in which position he can govern the speed and guide the "horse" at will. There was an exhibition made with one of these "horses" recently, in a hall in this city, and, although the room was small and unfavorable for either speed or ease of locomotion, a boy weighing sixty pounds propelled the "horse" at from six to seven miles an hour with utmost ease. The experiment thoroughly established the practical value of the invention.

If the foregoing is true, what saving it would be to the Government if it would procure a sufficient number of these "horses" to mount the troops at the frontier posts. As there would be no expense incurred in keeping this style of "horse" one might be furnished for every man at the post. As the weight carried is the motive power the whole garrison could be transported in full force with the greatest rapidity to any point required, and no distinction need be made between the cavalry man, and the infantry man for "detached service." How astonished Mr. Lo would be to see a body of troops after him mounted on these "horses," going at the rate of ten miles an hour, which would be about the average speed over a rough country. The description of this automatic horse is not quite full enough, as we would wish to know whether it can go up and down hills, cross rivers and creeks, and travel over a bunch grass country. If it can do all this then it most assuredly ought to be adopted by the Quartermaster's Department at once, and millions saved thereby in the matter of forage alone. The present average cost of mounting a regiment of cavalry 1,200 strong, is about \$140,000, the average cost of the automatic horse at \$30 each would be \$24,000, thus saving to the Government on one regiment \$116,000, and in the whole ten regiments there would be a saving in the cost of horses alone of about \$1,160,000.

Mr. J. H. Nolan should, by all means, bring his invention to the notice of the Quartermaster's Department in Washington at once, and if the facts are as stated by the Boston Traveller, a few of these "horses" should be purchased for trial, and furnished to the Quartermaster's Department at each military post on the frontiers.

Opposition to the measure may of course be expected, especially by "forage contractors." Any deviation from the "Old Foggy" groove is an innovation, and as this would be an innovation on horse flesh it will most undoubtedly be opposed. Nevertheless, if, as the Boston Traveller states, "the experiment thoroughly established the practical value of the invention," there is no sound reason that said invention should not be tried, and experimented on by the Government for military purposes.

AD REFERENDUM.

A KURD CHIEF.

COLONEL BURABY, in his last book, "On horseback through Asia Minor," tells the following interesting story about a Kurd: "Not long ago, and in the neighborhood of Karpool, a Kurdish robber attacked a Turkish merchant. The robber was wounded. He fled from the scene of his crime, and took refuge in the house of a Kurd known as Miri Mehemed, a rich and powerful sheik or chief. News of the outrage reached Erzeroum. The Pasha sent orders to the colonel of a regiment in the neighborhood of the sheik's encampment to arrest the robber. The chief soon heard of this. He was able to dispose of several thousand armed men. He was not at all inclined to submit. In the meantime his officer, who did not know how to arrest the Kurd, wrote to the sheik and invited him to dinner. "The Colonel had lately taken to himself a young and beautiful bride (added the Consul by way of a parenthesis). Most of the officers in his regiment were married men. The day fixed for the dinner arrived. At the appointed hour the sheik rode down to the encampment. He was unaccompanied by any retainers. Dismounting at the door of the Colonel's tent, he passed the threshold. The officer received his guest very courteously, gave him a magnificent entertainment, and, after the dinner was over, asked him to give up the Kurdish robber. To this, however, the Kurd would not agree. 'He has eaten bread and salt in my house,' was his reply, 'I shall not surrender him.' The officer exerted all his powers of persuasion; finally, discovering that the Kurd was obdurate, he arose, and taking a document from his pocket, showed him that his orders were to arrest the sheik himself sooner than

that the robber should be allowed to escape. 'So you mean to arrest me?' said the Kurd. 'You probably think that because I am unattended, I have no one at my beck and call: Wait! If I have not returned to my encampment in three hours' time my men will come here to look for me, and I will tell you what will happen. I shall take the wife you love best. I will revenge myself by dishonoring her before your eyes. My men shall do the same to the wives of every officer in your regiment!' The Colonel was dreadfully alarmed at this (continued the Consul); he knew that the sheik was quite capable of carrying his threat into effect; he trembled at the vast superiority of numbers on the side of the Kurds. He went down upon his knees, and implored the chief for mercy. The other officers were equally alarmed. They entreated the Kurd to depart. The Colonel kneeling down on the ground, embraced the sheik's feet, as a sign of humility and respect. The chief was inflexible (added the speaker); he stood motionless as a block of stone. He made no remark. At last the Colonel, goaded to a state of frenzy, sprang to his feet, and cried out to the chieftain, 'You are worse than a Christian! You are not a Mohammedan. You have eaten bread and salt in my house, and yet you wish to do me this great wrong.' 'And what did you wish to do to me?' said the Kurd. 'You thought that I was without my followers and unprotected. You wished to take me a prisoner to Egin, and then what would have been my fate? Perhaps I should have been put in gaol or hanged, as has been the lot of some of my tribe. But,' added the sheik, 'you have thrown in my teeth the remark that I am worse than a Christian! I will show you if I am so. My followers will be here in a very short time. They shall not harm your women. To-morrow morning I will go with you to Karpool; but only on one condition—that we ride there without any of our men. I will send for my wife whom I love, and you shall take your wife whom you love. They shall accompany us. We will go together to the governor of the town.' The next day they started, added Mr. Zorab. The governor was, first of all, for treating the Kurd very severely, but, when the news had been telegraphed to the authorities, and all the facts of the case were known, an order came to release the chief."

A MOTHER'S GRATITUDE.—The following letter from the mother of the lamented McPherson, expressive of her gratitude to the officers of Gen. Ruger's staff who have recently erected a memorial on the spot where he fell in battle, near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, will be read with interest by all who knew that officer. Mrs. McPherson, who has been a widow many years, is now seventy-two years old, and is the mother of three sons and one daughter, all of whom, except the daughter, have died within the past twelve years. Wm. H. McPherson, who married Miss Mattie Andrews, of New York, and who died in 1871, left one son, James B. McPherson, who is the only male descendant of the family now living. It is to be hoped that he will be spared to honor the name of his noble uncle in a bright and useful manhood.

CLYDE, OHIO, Oct. 9, 1877.

Major Sidney Herbert, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter and papers were duly received, and in return be pleased to accept my heartfelt thanks for your kind remembrance of me.

I also desire, through you, to assure Gen. Ruger and the officers of his staff (especially Major McGinness), who have so generously erected a memorial to my much beloved son, James Birdseye McPherson, who was killed on the spot where the memorial stands, that a mother's prayers and blessings attend them, in acknowledgment of the discharge of this sacred duty. James was a noble and good boy, and his death, although occurring in the service of his country, has made my declining years lonely and sad; still, at all times, I am ready to say "God's will not mine be done." This recent testimonial to my gallant son affords me sincere gratification, and I trust that the lives of the comrades who have thus remembered him—so long after he has passed away from earth—may be to the close eternally noble and honored. This tribute of their regard for a brother officer tells me they are worthy the distinguished positions which they already occupy in the Service. Very respectfully yours,

MRS. CYNTHIA McPHERSON.

LASTING ARMY FRIENDSHIPS.—Ex Secretary Belknap seems to be kindly remembered by his comrades of the Army of the Tennessee. He was a guest and speaker at the recent meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, and his response to the toast for which he was set down was earnest and eloquent. The closing paragraph contains allusions that may be interpreted to indicate his mood at the present. He said: "As the years move on it might seem that time had dimmed our military memories, and made us thoughtless as to the past, and as to the volunteer comrades of our army life. The reunion here, made so attractive by the people of St. Paul, give us an opportunity to show to them and to the world how firm is the tie which binds together the soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee. In the business of life some have prospered and some have failed. To some have been given the fullness of joy; to some the cup of sorrow. Around some have gathered through all the years the surroundings which made a lengthening life happy, while others have been dropped from our muster-roll forever. But among all these varying changes the friendship of the men of the Army is so true, the bond that holds them is so strong, that the soldierly attachment, born amid danger and growing with the years, is abiding and can never fail. Trouble may come, and the vicissitudes of life may bring disaster; but those who have been side by side amid the fire of battle are bound together by a confiding devotion which no blow can break. Some hearts are true, some affections are lasting, and some friendships never fail. Glad are we, fellow-citizens of Minnesota, that in our country's hour of need we were in the Army of the Tennessee with 'our volunteers.'"

BRIGADIER GENERAL ORD, commanding Department of Texas, and Brevet Brigadier General Lewis C. Hunt, Lieutenant Colonel 20th Infantry, have been in New York during the past week.

COL. S. SMITH, P. D., arrived at Washington, D. C. on leave from station, at Omaha, and is visiting Col Larned at No. 2026 G street.

THE following Army officers registered at Colonel Benjamin's office, in the War Department, last week: Major Richard M. Morris, retired, corner Vermont avenue and H street; Lieut. A. H. Merrill, 1st Artillery, on leave from the artillery school at Fortress Monroe; Lieut. Alfred Morton, regimental quartermaster, 9th Infantry, on leave from his post at Omaha; Major D. C. Houston and Lieut. C. E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, on official business, and Lieut. John Tyler, retired, who will leave Sunday.

ADVICES from Cape Town, October 2, by way of Madeira, say that a war has begun in Transkei between the Galekas and British and their native allies. Fighting occurred on September 24 and 29 at South Mapassa and Ibeka. The Galekas to the number of 8,000 attacked the British, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 on September 24. Their loss on September 29 is unknown. The British loss was one man killed and six wounded. Reinforcements have been despatched from Simon's Bay, and volunteers are being enrolled throughout the colony.

A NEW sentinel whistle-valve has been invented by Mr. D. Rule, the foreman of the factory at Keyham, England. It has an area of one circular inch, and when the pressure in the boiler exceeds the working, it sounds an alarm, which can be heard all over the ship. The design has been accepted by the British Admiralty, and several hundreds of the "Rule valve" have been ordered to be made.

THE Russians, it appears, have devised a new way of getting rid of their prisoners. They send them on a long journey by railway, and calmly await the result. In a terrible railway accident between Woronesch and Nostoff on the Don, seven railway wagons, containing nearly four hundred Abchasian prisoners on their way to exile in Siberia, were completely destroyed, and not a single man, it is said, of the Abchashians survived.

A WELL-INFORMED Cronstadt correspondent writes that with the close of Baltic navigation there will be a large transfer of war material from the north to the south, General Todleben having authority to draw upon the naval resources of Cronstadt for the siege of Plevna to the same extent that he did with the dockyard stores of Sebastopol in 1854. Preparations have been made to transfer the armaments of the frigate *Seotland*—lately arrived from America—to a new war steamer at Odessa. The guns of the ship will follow the crew. The *Russia* is the sixth war steamer equipped by Russia since the hostilities began. The names of the rest are *Argonaut*, *Eriklik*, *Vladimir*, *Vesta* and *Constantine*. The particulars of the latter vessel—1480 tons, 350 horse-power, speed 10 knots; four 12-pounder rifled guns, and 150 sailors—will afford a good idea of these war steamers, which are simply merchant vessels transformed into temporary cruisers.

THE following is the course of instruction in cooking in the field for British recruits at Aldershot: First, second, and third days—constructing the different kinds of cooking trenches, such as those erected by means of sods, etc., for marshy sites, as well as those that are sunken, and cooking the same by messes. Rations—First day, salt pork and biscuit; second day, preserved meat and vegetables; third day, salt meat and biscuit. Fourth day, constructing and cooking in sunken trenches, each man singly in his mess-tin. Rations—preserved meat and vegetables. Fifth and sixth days, constructing and cooking in raised trenches, each man singly in his mess-tin. Rations—Fifth day, salt pork and biscuit; sixth day, salt meat and biscuit. Seventh day cooking without trenches, each man singly in his mess-tin. Rations—Fresh meat and vegetables. The above course of instruction will be carried out as soon as practicable after the completion of the recruits' course of musketry, by the regimental sergeant-cooks, under the general superintendence of the sergeant-major instructor of cooking.

SOME interesting and highly satisfactory experiments were lately made on board the *Oberon* hulk at Portsmouth, England, for the purpose of ascertaining how, in case of war, merchant and mail steamers might be made available as auxiliaries to the Royal navy. The machinery of the steamers belonging to the mercantile marine not unfrequently rises 20 feet above the water line, and if called upon to act as transports or patrols in case of hostilities breaking out, it is evident they might be paralysed by a shot penetrating into the engine room or stokehole. How this danger could be provided against was more particularly the object of the experiments on board the *Oberon*. Two compartments were formed along the side of the hulk by means of bulkheads extending from the main to the upper deck. These compartments, which were each 17 feet 6 inches in length and 10 feet deep inwards, were filled with coal, No. 1 being filled with Welsh anthracite coal, and No. 2 with blocks of patent fuel. Through the bunkers thus formed two boiler plates three-eighths of an inch thick were placed loosely through the coal in a vertical direction. This completed the experimental protection for the machinery. Three shots were fired against it from a 64-pounder gun on board the *Bloodhound* gunboat, two against No. 1, and one against No. 2 compartment, at a range of about 200 yards. None of these got through. Four shells, containing a bursting charge of 7 pounds, were next fired, one against No. 1, and three against No. 2 compartment, with the same result. They all penetrated the first loose plate, and one burst open the upper deck, but none succeeded in perforating the protection, nor was any portion of the coal set on fire by the burst. The result of the experiments was considered highly satisfactory.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL OR LOCAL?

THE remarks which the JOURNAL found itself, last week, compelled to make on the recent action of the directors of the National Rifle Association of New York were made after careful deliberation and in pursuance of a fixed policy. They appear to have produced some effect, judging from the following resolution, a copy of which has been received at our office:

October 30, 1877.

At a meeting of Executive Committee N. R. A., held yesterday, the article in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 27th inst. was referred to, and the following unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Committee have observed, with astonishment and profound regret, the attack upon the National Rifle Association as a National Institution, which is contained in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 27th inst.

"Resolved, That the matter be referred to a committee of three—of whom the President shall be one—to decide what action is proper to be taken under the circumstances and to report at the next meeting of the Board of Directors."

Gen. Wylie and Col. Wingate were appointed as remaining members of the committee.

We can see no reason why the Executive Committee of the N. R. A. of New York should express "surprise" at the tone of the article in the JOURNAL; the same being in direct line with the policy consistently followed by this paper from the first, and well known to the committee. When the account of the International Match of 1877 was published in the JOURNAL, September 22, the leading editorial of the week was devoted to a complete and careful review of the whole subject of the International Match, and of the previous spurious contests usurping the same name. In that article the proper and consistent course for a real national association was carefully examined, the match of 1877 characterized as a national triumph, and the JOURNAL closed with the following emphatic words:

The question is, shall we have this again in 1878, or will the present managers of the N. R. A. allow themselves to be blinded by considerations of personal friendship and partiality, permitting the high and dignified character of the International Match of 1877 to be frittered away in 1878 to the dimensions of a scrub race between a dozen or more local clubs? It is more glory to defeat the British nation than any or all of its subordinate parts. The National Rifle Association of Creedmoor has two paths now open before it. One leads to its recognition as a real National Institution: by following the other it must end in sinking into a local club. This question is, which will it take?

Since that time the directors of the N. R. A. of New York have taken their path, deliberately and with intention. Whether they did wisely or not is for themselves to decide, but there is no question as to the effect of their action. If it be to them a matter of "regret" that the JOURNAL denies their right to take rank longer as a "National Institution," it must be remembered that their own action compels the denial, and the regrets of the Executive Committee should be transferred to the action of the Board of Directors. The question is not one between the JOURNAL and the Directors of the N. R. A. or any committee, but between facts and assumptions. A National Association represents a nation; a local association only a part of one. In which category does the N. R. A. of New York stand, and which position did it occupy in settling the question with Sir HENRY HALFORD? In the first place, there is no doubt as to the position of the N. R. A. of New York. It is a club formed under a New York State law passed in 1865 "for the formation of societies or clubs for certain social or recreative purposes," and has since been presented by the State of New York with certain sums of money for the purpose of supporting a range for the New York militia at Creedmoor, L. I. It possesses no jurisdiction over the affairs of other clubs in the United States, and no other clubs have any right to representation in its councils. This state of things was not considered at the time of its foundation as desirable, but was at the same time unavoidable. The lack of public interest in rifle practice prevented the formation of a representative institution, as there were no clubs to be represented, and the N. R. A. was "national" in default of competitors.

Now there are some two hundred rifle clubs in the United States, all possessing claims to recognition in a National Institution, but having no voice in the N. R. A. of New York, which, as it stands, represents only the interests of N. Y. City and Brooklyn, with so much of the State militia as is covered by the "ex officio directors." It was, however, in the power of this club to place itself in a national position, for it had within itself the seeds of a national movement. The enthusiasm caused by the victories gained by another club—the Amateur, of New York City—was directed towards the Association at whose range—

Creedmoor—the first match was shot; and every club in the United States would have responded cheerfully to an invitation from its distinguished senior to send delegates to a Congress which should form a real representative National Rifle Association suited to the genius of American institutions. This the N. R. A. have hitherto failed to do in any practical sense. A meeting of riflemen was once called at Creedmoor, but as it had no power other than advisory, and none was offered to it, the movement fell through and America still remains without a National Rifle Association. The reason of this disinclination to call a National Congress, composed of delegates from every rifle club in the country, is very simple. To do so would be to acknowledge what is unquestionably the fact, that the Creedmoor Association has no right other than an assumed one to control rifle matters in the United States. This fact, we presume, no one will deny. The authority of Creedmoor rules rests on nothing but the consent of other clubs, and falls to the ground as soon as it is disputed. The authority of a Congress of all the clubs would be very different, and the Creedmoor Association would be compelled to bow to it. The reluctance shown by the directors to abdicate their assumed position is therefore natural. There are, however, times when action one way or the other is compelled, and the question of the International Match of 1877 brought on such a crisis. The N. R. A. of New York might have considered this question in a National light or a local one as they pleased: they could have consulted the interests of America and American Rifle Practice, or those of Creedmoor alone. They chose the latter course, and no blame that we can see can attach to them when the local interests of Creedmoor are considered. Possibly they feared the expense, possibly doubted their own ability to carry through a series of international matches as exhausting as the last. At all events they concluded rather to abandon the championship of the world for 1878 than to aid in holding a real contest therefor. All this they had a perfect right to do, and no one can blame them therefor?

At the same time, however, they cannot assume to bind the great body of American rifle clubs by their action, which is governed solely by local considerations. The types made us say last week that the N. R. A. had no corporate right to the title of a national organization, when we should have said only a corporate title, and that conferred by the legislature of one out of 38 States. Their recognition as a national organization depends upon the conduct of their affairs by the Board, in the liberal national spirit which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has urged upon them from first to last.

NINTH NEW YORK.—The JOURNAL called at the 9th armory on Thursday evening, October 25, and found Co. D, Capt. Auld, leaving its room ready formed for drill at five minutes past eight o'clock. The assembly and formation was prompt, and corresponding efficiency was expected from the sergeant in command. A junior sergeant happened to be in charge, and one who to all appearances had never before turned over the company to the captain. He failed to dress the line, and after saluting faced left about to assume his position. It might be said that these errors were unpardonable in a good sergeant, and so they really are, yet this might have been the first time that this particular sergeant ever formed his company. At all events his captain, instead of being cross at the delinquency, quietly called him to the front, told him his faults and had them corrected. This sergeant will never again commit these errors. The company as received consisted of three sergeants and twelve full files—total twenty-seven men and one officer. For a company who on October 16 mustered 78 present and 3 absent the falling off in attendance was very marked. What the captain may have said to his command in their company room may be imagined, but as he assumed command not a trace of displeasure was observed in his actions. The company drill throughout was good, the men being attentive and prompt in the execution of the several movements. The marchings were all good, although the step was much too slow, while the manual at the halt was very fairly executed. In the marchings the changes of the manual were somewhat ragged. The march in column of fours was fair, but the usual increased distance was noticed between the guides and leading four, right and left. At the "on right" or "left into line" the sergeants invariably blundered into the wrong place; while in double ranks the movements were all fairly performed, but in single rank the men seemed unequal to the occasion, distance was lost and alignments were poorly preserved. The formation of double rank from single was bad, particularly when the "double time" was used. The wheelings were spoiled by the guide on the pivot flank stepping backward, instead of gaining ground forward by nine inch steps (paragraph 53 tactics). Nearly all the movements of the evening were executed while on the march, and where errors were committed the faults were mainly those of the guides. A careful reading of Upton would not harm the sergeants of Co. D, 9th New York.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK.—The several companies of this regiment are directed to assemble at the regimental armory for drill and instruction—School of the Soldier and Company—as follows: Companies B, C and K on Mondays, Oct. 29, Nov. 5, 12, 19, and 26; Dec. 2, 10 and 17; H and I, Tuesdays, Oct. 30, Nov. 13, 20 and 27; Dec. 4, 11 and 18; D and

E, Wednesdays, October 31, Nov. 7, 14, 21 and 28, Dec. 5, 12 and 19; A, F and G, Thursdays, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, and Dec. 6, 13 and 20. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble for drill on Fridays, Nov. 16 and Dec. 14. The assembly will be sounded on each of the above occasions at 8 o'clock P. M. The JOURNAL will call on some of these companies during the season.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—On Friday, October 26, this command paraded for annual muster, inspection and review. It was expected that the regiment would have shown to fine advantage, but unfortunately the rain storm prevented any display. The general appearance was excellent, the solid line of men in heavy marching order, reminding the spectator of the 13th when formed in line previous to its departure for the war in 1861. The review being in the limited space of an ordinary city street, did not do justice to the regiment, and although the "limited space" tactics were used, very little chance was given to the command. Besides this disadvantage the unequalized fronts marred the beauty of the ceremony. Lieut-Col. Richards, acting brigade inspector, inspected and reviewed the command, the result being as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	8	2	10
Non-commissioned Staff.....	5	—	5
Band	30	—	30
Company A	36	6	42
Company B	46	9	55
Company C	30	15	45
Company D	26	19	45
Company E	28	11	39
Company F	46	6	52
Company H	38	5	43
Company I	60	10	70
Company K	37	12	49
Total	390	95	485

In 1876 the 13th mustered 372 present, 132 absent; total, 504; showing a gain of 18 in the present and a loss of 19 in the aggregate over last inspection.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK.—This command was paraded for annual inspection and muster at the Plaza, Fort Green, Brooklyn, on October 24. The regiment entered the grounds shortly after 3 o'clock and was at once formed for review. The ceremony in line was excellent, and in the march past the regiment maintained its reputation for steadiness and good marching. The salutes as a rule were good, but as usual some one or two officers must spoil the general effect by saluting too soon and not turning the head toward the reviewing officer. After the passage the command was broken into column for inspection, the officers and men appearing to the very best advantage, arms, uniforms and equipments being in excellent condition. After the inspection Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, acting brigade inspector, mustered the command. Here the 14th appeared to very poor advantage, the small numbers of many of the companies being commented on by the spectators. The absence of so many of the men was explained by the fact that during the past year the regiment has had no regular quarters, while during the winter company drills were almost entirely suspended, and but for the courtesy of the 13th regiment the command would have been unable to meet at all last winter. The new quarters of the regiment, Portland avenue arsenal, are now nearly completed, and Col. McLeer expects to show the full strength of his regiment at company and battalion drills, while large accessions will be made by the recruiting committees during this drill season. It is confidently asserted that the 14th will parade ten companies of twenty full files on next Decoration Day, May 30, 1878. The following is the result of the muster:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	9	—	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Band	25	—	25
Company A	24	17	41
Company B	21	16	37
Company C	20	18	38
Company D	23	20	43
Company E	28	20	48
Company F	43	40	83
Company G	42	16	58
Company H	28	14	42
Company I	32	10	42
Company K	19	13	32
Total	320	184	504

In 1876 the regiment mustered present 344; absent, 139; total, 483; thus showing a loss of 24 in the present, but a gain in the aggregate.

FIFTEENTH N. Y. BATTALION.—On October 25 this command paraded at the Fort Green Plaza for annual inspection, muster and review, equalized in six commands of twelve front, under command of Lieut.-Col. John B. Meyenberg. Arriving at the square, the battalion was formed for review. This ceremony in line was only passable, while in the march past the marching, distances and alignments were poor. After the review the companies were wheeled into column for inspection, the several details of the ceremony being slurred. Lieut.-Col. Richards, acting inspector, then mustered the battalion with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	7	—	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	2	7
Band	15	—	15
Company A	61	2	63
Company C	34	22	56
Company D	31	8	39
Company E	18	7	25
Company F	26	7	33
Company K	23	7	30
Total	220	55	275

Last year the present was 194; absent, 24; total, 218.

SIXTEENTH NEW YORK BATTALION.—This command is ordered to assemble at Yonkers, for parade and rifle practice, on the 8th of November next, at 11:30 A. M. The cost of transportation will be paid by the State. From the result of the day's practice thirty men will be selected, and from these a team will be organized to represent this command during the spring meeting of 1878 at Creedmoor. The battalion mustered present this year 246 officers and men.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Rueger in General Orders thus announces the death of Ordnance Sergeant Schneeloch: "It is with deep and unfeigned sorrow that the colonel commanding announces to the regiment the painful death, on Monday, October 15, of Ordnance Sergeant Otto Schneeloch, of the non-commissioned staff. The decease of this valued non-commissioned officer and trusted friend leaves a vacancy—not easily filled—in our hearts as well as in the ranks. A good soldier and an estimable citizen, his memory will long be cherished by his comrades-in-arms."

FIFTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—The companies of this regiment are directed to hold inspection and drill: Companies A, H and K, October 23; C and F, October 24; B, E and I, October 26, all at 7:30 o'clock p. m. A school of instruction for officers has been established at regimental headquarters, Lieut.-Col. Griffin as principal instructor. The non-commissioned officers are to be instructed on each Thursday, commencing with November 1, under the supervision and direction of Adjutant Randall.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—It was fifteen minutes after eight o'clock on the evening of October 26, when the members of Co. C, of this regiment, entered the main drill-room to form for regular drill. This company is one of the best in the 1st Division, while Capt. Van Tine is recognized as the strictest in the regiment, and it was with surprise that the JOURNAL witnessed the loose and careless manner in which the men straggled into line. The sergeant was not prompt in answering to roll-call, nor in bringing the pieces to a "carry" and "order." The company was turned over to the captain in single rank, three sergeants and twenty-six men, the two lieutenants having squads in the other rooms. On assuming command the captain commenced the drill with the manual. At his first order a marked difference was observed in the men. The tendency to sluggishness disappeared, and under the eye of their captain they were on their mettle. To even a novice the difference between the company under the sergeant and captain was apparent, and it was plainly to be seen that the non-commissioned officers exercised very little control over the company. This is one of the great faults in the National Guard. Non-commissioned officers are not taught to insist on the respect and obedience due their rank; they are too free with the men while on duty, and are not checked by company commanders, consequently nothing is thought of the position. "He's only a sergeant!" is often heard, and the sneer is well deserved, for as a rule National Guard non-commissioned officers do not enforce their authority. The execution of the manual was excellent, the exception being the ducking of the heads at the "right shoulder" and "support." The marching in column of fours was good, alignments and distances very fine, the guides, however, were fully thirty-six instead of twenty-one inches in front of the left file of the first four (paragraph 207 tactics). The step was too slow, being not over one hundred to the minute. At no time during the evening was the step up to the required cadence, one hundred and ten. Nearly all the marchings in single rank were executed satisfactorily, those in company front and oblique being particularly noticeable for their excellence. "Right by twos" and "by file" were only fairly executed, the left of the company shuffling and crowding into position; but the "form fours" was promptly and handsomely executed. "On right into line" was equally well done, while the execution of the manual during the marching deserves commendation. The company execute well all the movements of the manual, the correctness of the "order arms" being a strong point. The failure to lose distance in the several marchings also deserves praise, particularly when the small size of the room, involving constant changes of direction, is considered. The company was next formed in double ranks, and the usual movements of the School of the Company executed in fair time and very satisfactorily. The "left front into line" was the poorest of these executions, the fours breaking and straggling into line. After several repetitions, this movement was well done. The company was dismissed at 9:30 p. m. It is to be hoped that hereafter 8 o'clock will see Co. C in line, ready to answer roll-call, and that the sergeants will exact prompt obedience from the men.

ARTILLERY, 1ST N. Y. DIVISION.—On October 25, the independent batteries attached to 1st New York Division headquarters, paraded at Tompkins Square, New York city, for annual muster and inspection. Battery B, Capt. Hoelzle, six rifled guns with caissons drawn by magnificent grey horses, entered the ground at 3 o'clock p. m., and were formed for review by Col. Carl Jussen, division inspector. The battery was in splendid condition, uniforms and equipments in fine order, while the appearance of the guns, caissons and horse furniture reflected much credit on the men and their captain. The ceremony of review, both in line and at the passage, was excellent, considering that the horses were new to the business of manoeuvres of the battery. At the muster the battery had 87 present, 5 absent; total, 92.

On the same day and at the same place, Battery B, Capt. John Klein, paraded its new 12-pounder Napoleons, 24 gray horses to the caissons, and 24 black to the guns. The appearance of the command in line was very handsome, while the passage was creditable. As in Battery K, uniforms, guns, equipments and horse furniture were in excellent condition, and merited the encomiums given by Col. Jussen, the inspecting officer. At the muster there were 100 present, 10 absent; total, 110.

GATLING BATTERY, 11TH N. Y. BRIGADE.—This battery was mustered and inspected by Major James E. Hayes, at Prospect Park, on October 23, parading in full dress uniform and mounted. The command reached the parade ground early in the day, and Capt. Edwards exercised his officers and men in the School of the Battery. This drill was most satisfactory, and when the inspecting officer arrived the men were thoroughly familiar with every detail of the ceremonies of inspection and muster. Major Hayes made a minute inspection of the uniforms and equipments of the battery, and expressed himself well satisfied with their perfect condition. The result of the muster was 38 present, 6 absent; total, 44. In 1876 the battery had present 25, absent 15; total, 40—thus showing a gain of 13 in the present and 4 in the aggregate over last year.

BRIGADE MOVEMENTS.—The dress parade and review of the 3d New York Brigade last week in Tompkins Square showed that the staff officers and colonels would be benefited by a little more study of Upton's Tactics, and we profit by the remarks of a competent observer to correct several errors—clerical and of detail—which were allowed to escape last week, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the report came into the hands of the editor. It appears that when the orders were issued to form line of masses for brigade dress parade there were three regiments in the square—the 7th in open column of companies, the 69th and 8th in line. All three regiments were facing in the same direction—towards the right of the line on which the brigade was to form. They thus made a right angle in one corner of Tompkins Square. The 7th formed divisions, closed in mass on rear division, and changed direction on left flank. The guides were not faced about during second movement, till arms had been changed. The 69th and 8th moved by the flank to their posts, taking an unnecessarily circuitous course, each finally forming close column on first division right in front. During all this time no staff officers were on hand to mark the line as directed by para. 551 and 571, and no markers were put out by the field officers as directed in 571 until after the regiments were in position. Then the A. A. G. was discovered somewhere on the left of the line. How he got there, no one seemed to know, but he walked his horse back as slowly

as if at a funeral, being possibly afraid to trot. When he finally called "Guides post," the markers hesitated and were very slow. One reason of this was that the colonels did not repeat the commands of the general as directed by para. 551, 554 and several others. When they did so, the colonel of the 69th threw his words over his shoulder, and the colonel of the 7th wheeled about wrong way. Next, the A. A. G. gave the commands incident to presentation from the right, even with the front rank, instead of moving forward six yards as directed, and when he came to the front and centre he walked his horse at the same funeral pace. The bands were all right in sounding off, and no further *fauz pas* occurred till the adjutants came up, taking the funeral time from the A. A. G. During the sound off, several mounted officers came to parade rest.

When the review began, the line was turned over properly, but the salute of the brigade staff was very poor, devoid of uniformity. The reviewing officer was so far lacking in courtesy that he started off to ride round the line, without waiting for the brigadier, who was in trouble about returning his sword. Instead of riding on the right of the reviewing officer's staff, as directed by para. 827 and 826, the brigade staff followed meekly behind in column of twos. The horsemanship of the mounted officers was very bad almost without exception, and was the probable cause of the tedious funeral-time business, so inappropriate in handling long lines. On all these facts, coming to us from a competent and careful observer, we have but one comment to make. The 3d New York Brigade considers itself to be the cream of the militia of the United States. It contains regiments that are proud of their drill and discipline. It is only fitting; therefore, that this brigade should be at least equal to the country troops of Connecticut and Massachusetts, where brigade ceremonies are properly executed. Yet the simple formation of a brigade dress parade and review in New York city shows that the staff of the crack brigade does not understand its business, and that its field officers are equally deficient. It is time this was stopped. It is no answer to this criticism to plead want of practice in brigade movements. Any man of ordinary intellect, if acquainted with battalion drill, can learn all that needs to be learned of forming a brigade for dress parade in half an hour's hard study, and the staff of a militia general has nothing to do to prevent such study. It is time this inefficient staff business should be stopped and staff officers be told to study or resign.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.—The great event of the year to the National Guard of New York State is over; the annual inspections and musters are completed. The result in point of numbers is satisfactory, while the general discipline of the men and the condition of arms, uniforms and equipments must be commended. As these inspections are made the medium of showing the effective strength of the National Guard, every effort is made to turn out the available men, while the gain or loss, as the case may be, is considered for each separate organization. In the 1st and 2d Divisions the 9th regiment carries off the palm, showing a present of 903 and a gain over last year of 99 officers and men. The 22d follows with a gain of 75 and the 12th third with 65 over last year's muster. The 23d is next with 60. The 13th, 15th, 32d, 69th and 71st also show a gain in the present. Of the losing regiments the 8th stands worst, showing a decrease of 60 during the year, followed by the 5th with 38 and the 7th with 34. The 11th, 14th, 28th and 47th also show a falling off. The following table shows the strength of the two divisions present, absent and total for 1877 and 1876, with the loss or gain of each organization:

Organizations.	1877.			1876.			Present for inspection.	Loss.
	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Present.	Absent.	Total.		
First Brigade.								
5th Regiment.....	501	172	673	539	159	698	38	
12th Regiment.....	444	65	509	379	90	469	65	
22d Regiment.....	606	76	682	531	83	614	75	
	1,551	313	1,864	1,449	275	1,724	140	38
Second Brigade.								
9th Regiment.....	903	63	966	804	97	901	99	
11th Regiment.....	449	97	546	469	132	601	30	
71st Regiment.....	504	86	590	494	108	602	10	
	1,856	346	2,202	1,767	349	2,116	109	20
Third Brigade.								
7th Regiment.....	850	130	979	803	85	888	34	
8th Regiment.....	450	138	588	510	137	647	60	
69th Regiment.....	513	155	668	511	137	648	2	
	1,813	413	2,226	1,824	359	2,183	2	94
Fifth Brigade.								
13th Regiment.....	390	95	485	372	132	504	18	
14th Regiment.....	330	184	514	344	139	483	24	
15th Battalion.....	290	55	345	194	24	218	36	
38th Regiment.....	298	128	426	308	127	435	16	
	1,228	462	1,690	1,218	422	1,640	44	39
Eleventh Brigade.								
23d Regiment.....	650	43	693	590	54	644	60	
32d Regiment.....	457	46	503	322	58	380	85	
47th Regiment.....	325	81	406	331	110	441	6	
	1,432	210	1,642	1,243	222	1,465	95	6

Four brigades show a net gain as follows: 1st, 102; 2d, 89; 5th, 5; and 11th, 89; the 3d Brigade alone showing a loss—92.

So much for the figures; now let us look at the general result of this "showing off" of the several organizations. The Military Code directs that the troops of the State shall parade annually for "muster, discipline, inspection and review," and that all men must appear uniformed, armed and equipped according to law, and perform such duties as the commanding officer may direct. At such parade a muster is made by the brigade inspector, and a copy of the muster roll filed in the office of the Adjutant-General. Thus far the duties of a brigade inspector are made plain, and when in connection therewith the directions printed for his guidance on the muster rolls are remembered, it would be fair to infer that the authorities are fully informed as to the status of every individual organization. Such is not the fact, however. Members present are the great desideratum, and almost every subterfuge is resorted to in order to increase the apparent number. Substitutes answer the purpose, and of late years company officers, striving for total strength of roll, ignore the fact that they certify on honor that each member answers to his own proper name in person. John Smith cannot attend, so James Jones parades in his uniform, answers to his name, and is counted present as John Smith. If, as is occasionally the case, the substitute is discovered, the fraud is smoothed over with the inspector, and the case is forgotten. Officers do not wilfully make a false muster—counting the cost—but if they can hoodwink the inspecting or mustering officer, absent men are replaced and counted as present on the rolls, and to all appearances organizations are strong and effective, when a visit to the drill-

room proves that they are companies only in name, mere squads answering to the sergeant's roll-call. This evil of substitutes has been growing in New York State of late years, and the JOURNAL's object in calling attention to the fact—for fact it is—is that the obvious remedy may be applied to stop these false musters.

The system of inspection also needs remodelling. As conducted at present it is a mere farce, and when the return of property is made, the authorities know as little about the State property in possession of the several organizations as does the inspector or even the company commander, who certifies that he has such and such uniforms, arms and equipments in his care. Does a New York brigade inspector ever visit a regimental or company armory and verify his count, or is he ever furnished with a statement of State property in the possession of the body of troops inspected? How then is it possible that an officer, in a majority of cases appointed from civil life, can make a complete return of the condition of arms, uniforms, equipments, etc., the property of the State issued to a company or regiment? True, he sees so many rifles in the hands of the men present at the inspection, and from the mere seeing of the men "throw up" the pieces he reports on their condition. The time allowed him for the inspection prevents his making a careful examination of each weapon. He sees so many uniforms and sets of equipments; but he does not examine their condition. It is impossible that he should in the time allowed him. He is also required to report on the discipline, instruction, and military appearance of each company. As stated, many of these officers are appointed from civil life, having no knowledge of military tactics, and were they afforded an opportunity to judge of the proficiency of a command, could not report intelligently. Those that are capable, and there are some most capable inspectors in the National Guard, are compelled to make report on the discipline, instruction, etc., of an organization from the mere seeing of a battalion in line and a passage in review. Are these officers ever allowed to witness a regiment or company execute any of the movements prescribed by the tactics? Is the proficiency of a battalion in the handling of their weapons, except the manual of inspection, ever exhibited, or are the capabilities of officers ever shown in a drill to these inspectors? Of late years, decidedly no. How then can an inspecting officer report intelligently to his superiors on the merits or demerits of the organizations he is directed to muster and inspect. Is there a remedy? Yes. And as in years past, the JOURNAL has pointed out many of the weak spots in our National Guard system, we have here again done our duty in showing the defects of the annual inspections and musters, and hope soon to suggest a remedy for this now crying evil.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—The late death of Sergt. Otto Schneelock, through criminal carelessness, mentioned elsewhere, has caused several suggestions in the press that a law against the careless use of fire arms be introduced at the next session of the Legislature. We would state for the benefit of our readers that such a law already exists, and we quote it in full from the New York Revised Statutes. We are inclined to think that it would be well to have this law printed in the largest type, and posted conspicuously in every armory of the State, as well as at the several firing points at Creedmoor and on the different ranges throughout the country. The law can be found in Banks and Bros.' last edition of the New York Revised Statutes, Title VI., page 987. It runs as follows:

"Sec. 122. Any person who shall intentionally, without malice, point or aim any fire arms at or toward any other person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than fifty dollars, and not less than five. (Laws of 1873, chap. 19, sec. 1.)

"Sec. 123. Any person who shall discharge, without injury to any other person, any fire arms while intentionally, without malice, aimed at or toward any person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Ib. sec. 2.)

"Sec. 124. Any person who shall maim or injure any other person by the discharge of any fire arm pointed or aimed intentionally, but without malice, at any such person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than two years. (Ib. sec. 3.)

"Sec. 125. Any person maimed or wounded by the discharge of any fire arm as aforesaid, or the heirs or representatives of any person who may be killed by such discharge, may have an action against the party offending to recover damages therefor. (Ib. sec. 4.)

"Sec. 126. This act shall not apply to any case where fire-arms shall be used in self defence, or in the discharge of official duty or any case of justifiable homicide. (Ib. sec. 5.)

It will be observed that under this law the man who killed Schneelock can be punished under each of the first three sections with cumulative penalties, amounting to three years in county jail, two hundred dollars fine, besides being open to a civil action for damages from Schneelock's family. We earnestly hope that the full penalty of this law will be visited on this offender to deter others from the same crime.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—Circular No. 8, Office of General Inspector of Rifle Practice, directs the returns of rifle practice of the National Guard for 1877 to be made upon new blanks. The following rules should be observed:

The number present at last inspection (1877) will be taken as a basis. The allowance of 35 points made in the third class is only to be made for those marksmen who have not shot in that class. Those who have, are to be credited with their actual scores. The "average points made in the third class" is to be obtained by adding together the points actually made in the third class and the point credited for marksmen not shooting in that class, and dividing this aggregate by the number of such marksmen, added to the number shooting in the third class. Every man who shoots more than once in the third class is to be counted each time as an extra man. If he repeats his practice at but one distance, he is to be counted as a half.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.—A correspondent writes: The State authorities having recognized the necessity of a reorganization of our National Guard, and the reduction of the force to less than eight divisions, it is now proposed to follow the matter in another direction, by suggestions tending to increase the effectiveness of our State troops. As a "uniformed" body suggests "uniformity" in everything connected therewith, the first question it is proposed to consider is "uniformity" in drill. How are recruits generally "set up" and taught the first portion of the school of the soldier? Is it not something after the following: A company unites a number of recruits, these are clothed in a fatigue uniform, and turned over to a sergeant or corporal for their first lesson. If these non-commissioned officers are thorough soldiers, it may, perhaps, be all right, but, if otherwise, which is often the case, how much almost irreparable injury is done by instructing men to assume positions and attitudes entirely foreign to the

letter, spirit and meaning of the book? How many officers are now engaged in correcting men, who are what is commonly called "slouches," in handling themselves or their pieces? I am acquainted with a captain who, getting his company ready for battalion drill, in the absence of his first sergeant, did not have a non-commissioned officer capable of forming the company. How then can such soldiers act as instructors? How can they impart to others what they do not possess themselves? It is clearly impossible. Again, does not the drilling of ten different recruit squads by as many sergeants, give ten different systems of work? Is it not impossible to find ten persons who will interpret the school of the soldier in precisely the same manner? Is it not rather the exception than the rule to find ten soldiers who will agree on an exact interpretation of any paragraph or section of Upton's tactics? Taking it for granted then, how much better would it be for each organization in the National Guard to follow the British service, and have its ablest and most soldierly sergeant appointed regimental drill sergeant, and to him turn over all recruits for drill and instruction in the school of the soldier and manual of arms? This, I believe, is worthy of consideration, if not of adoption, as securing to each organization perfect uniformity in the first grades of a soldier's instruction.

FIFTH DIVISION.

New York.—The commissions issued during the month of October, 1877, are as follows:

8th Division.—N. Rochester, Capt. and A. D. C. 1st Brigade—G. E. Dodge, Capt. and A. D. C.; A. Roosevelt, First Lieut. and A. D. C. 3d Brigade—A. D. Mellick, Jr., Major and Engineer; R. Colgate, Jr., Capt. and Ordnance Officer; A. L. David, Capt. and Q. M.; R. A. Robbins, Capt. and A. D. C. 11th Brigade—C. St. John, Capt. and Q. M.; J. W. Marshall, Capt. and Com. of Sub.; M. Hoyt, Capt. and A. D. C.; H. O. Jones, First Lieut. and A. D. C. 34th Brigade—J. T. Mott, Major and E. P. J. D. MacFarlane, Capt. and Q. M.; W. L. Morgan, First Lieut. and A. D. C. 3d Regt. of Cav.—P. Kahles, First Lieut. and Com. of Sub.; J. Von Bremen, First Lieut. and Adj.; W. Fetterer, Capt.; J. Boesh and J. Scabold, Second Lieut. Sep. Troop Cav., 6th Division—M. B. Nicholson, Second Lieut. Sep. Troop Cav., 11th Brig.—P. Bertsch, Capt. 9th Regt.—G. B. Browne, Second Lieut. 13th Regt.—F. Harrison, First Lieut.; G. A. Jahn, First Lieut. and Com. of Sub.; E. H. Trussell, First Lieut. and Q. M. 14th Regt.—G. R. Fowler, Capt. and Assistant Surg. 15th Batt.—T. Ablefeld, First Lieut. 16th Batt.—M. J. Oates, Capt.; E. J. Hoarne, First Lieut.; A. Gilliam, Second Lieut. 20th Batt.—J. E. Kraft, First Lieut. and Q. M. 21st Regt.—H. G. Wolcott, Capt.; H. Haubennestel, Capt.; A. Asher, First Lieut.; J. Schoemer, Second Lieut. 22d Regt.—W. J. Harding, First Lieut. and Adj. 23d Regt.—C. L. Fincke, Second Lieut. 25th Regt.—M. J. Severance, colonel; G. Frank, Lieut. Col.; A. Tolle, Maj.; L. T. Morrill, Capt. and Assistant Surgeon; J. C. Nott, First Lieut. and Q. M. 28th Regt.—O. Schweizer, First Lieut.; J. G. Lander, Second Lieut. 47th Regt.—W. H. Brownell, Col.; G. C. Bradley, Lieut. Col.; T. V. Tuttle, Major. 51st Regt.—J. A. Nichols, Capt.; G. W. Chase, First Lieut.; E. O. Farrer, Second Lieut. 54th Regt.—C. H. Mathews, First Lieut.; W. Brown, Second Lieut. 69th Regt.—M. P. Breen, Capt. and Chaplain; M. Sinnott, J. Greaney, and C. E. Nelson, First Lieut.; P. Farrelly and W. Purcell, Second Lieut. 71st Regt.—W. Mins, Jr., Capt.; G. W. Conover, First Lieut.; R. D. McIntock, Second Lieut.

The following resignations have been received: Maj. Moore, Surgeon 13th; Capt. Simmons, Q. M. 11th Brig.; Moore, Chaplain, 69th; Ashby, 49th; First Lieut. Hagne and Parsons, 49th; Dolphin, McSwain and Edwards, 51st; O'Reilly, 37th; Scymser, Q. M. 13th; Warren, 6th Sep. Co. and Lewis, 20th Batt.; Second Lieut. Marks, 49th; Ayling, 51st; Peckham, 48th; Cordes, 32d, and Lake, 31st.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The State Volunteer Militia Rifle Association held its annual target practice at South Framingham October 23. Twenty-two company teams were on the ground, the shooting being spirited, although the heavy wind interfered with high scores. The distance was 200 yards, five rounds per man. The Charlestown Cadets won first prize with 80 out of the possible 125. The Roxbury City Guard second with 78.

CONNECTICUT.—Company 1, 4th regiment, Winsted, Capt. Bachelder, performed escort duty to the Hartford City Guard, Co. F, 1st regiment, and the Putnam Phalanx, on the occasion of the visit of those companies at Winsted on the 17th October for their fall target practice. It was a gala day, and Winsted honored the military visitors from Hartford in a very enthusiastic manner. The village was handsomely decorated, flags and bunting floating from many of the buildings. Upon arrival of the Hartford battalion, Co. I escorted the members to the Kellogg range where the three commands spent the day in practice. After the practice the two hotels of the village were occupied by the visiting companies, who did justice to a well served dinner.

G. O. No. 10, A. G. O., calls the attention of regimental and company commanders and inspectors to that part of the School of the Soldier which relates to target practice in-doors—page 63 to 72—and to that part of Wingate's manual which treats of "preliminary drill." Companies are required to be instructed in this practice, but the low target records show that such instruction has been neglected. Whenever targets can be used, all of the enlisted men of the company must practice. Ammunition is furnished by the State in sufficient quantities to teach the whole National Guard to use their muskets efficiently. When the target firing of a company is commenced, there shall be no firing at 500 yards targets, until the whole company has been practiced at 200 yards, and only those men will be allowed to fire at 500 yards whose record at the previous firing at 200 yards amounted to twelve in five shots.

The Springfield breech-loading small arm, model of 1873, has been issued to the 1st Connecticut, and the Peabody rifle, with which the regiment has been armed since 1871, has been ordered returned to the quartermaster-general of that State. The regiment is greatly pleased with the exchange.

The officers of the 1st Connecticut shot at the Willowbrook range on the 29th October. The best score was by Lieut. Clark, of Co. H, he making 35 at both ranges. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. The afternoon was dark, with a strong wind, and greatly interfered with good shooting.

The fall target practice in the 1st Connecticut is completed, every company having paraded for that purpose. The crack shots of the 4th Connecticut assembled at Bridgeport on the 25th October and shot for the regimental badge at the range of Cos. B, E, and K, at Stratford. Every company was represented. Private Stein, Co. B, Bridgeport, was the winner by scores of 12 and 19 at both ranges. Distance, 200 and 500 yards.

The 21st Connecticut completed its tour of rifle practice at the Quinnipiac range on Oct. 24. The shooting was at 200 and 500 yards, five rounds per man, each company being represented by a team of eight. The weather was fine, and wind favorable for good shooting. Company K (Wallingford) won the first team prize with 147, 131 = 278, out of the possible 400 points. Company E, Light Guard, was second, 261, and Company A third, 249. The second company, Governor's Foot Guards, which entered a team, had fourth place in line with 248 points. In the short range match J. T. Forey, Co. E, won the Colonel Smith medal, 5 shots, 22 points. W. H. Sanford, Co. F, the Bacon medal, 22, and Lieut. D. Ross, Co. K, the Barrio medal, 18. Lieut. N. M. Bassett won the ex-officer's prize, 20.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Newport Artillery Company have just been presented with a beautiful ornamental design, by the Old Colony Steamboat Company. It is a spread eagle,

shield, stand of colors and two cannon beautifully gilded and painted, measuring six by twelve feet. The company have placed it over the entrance to their armory.

INDIANA.—The 11th regiment ex-volunteers held its annual reunion at Indianapolis October 19. A heavy rain storm prevented the parade, but the regiment was received and welcomed at the State House by Mayor Caven, the response being made by Gen. Low Wallace. A ball was held in the evening.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Our correspondent writes that many of the causes producing the present troubles in the 1st Division of Pennsylvania N. G. had their beginning long before the late riots; but the riots may be said to have been the means of bringing the effects to the surface. The military system of the State is a farce; and the code but a code in name. The State forces have for years been subject to change after change in their commanding officers, and for the most part these officers are either politicians or appointed for political purposes, without reference to their military ability. This is the case also, with few exceptions, in regard to the military staff of the Governor. Like every other State, with perhaps the exception of Connecticut, Pennsylvania has been providing a large force with as little expenditure as possible, upon the supposition we presume that a sense of honor, and that conscientious love of duty and country, with which every militiaman is supposed to be endowed, will make up for the want of sufficient appropriations. The militiaman in Pennsylvania gets no pay, no uniform, no armory, only a gun to drill with, and a small sum of money to each company. Can he be blamed then if he does not always do his duty? The State has \$200,000 on paper, with ten major generals to command as many divisions, and not one of these commands is of a size commensurate with the rank of the commanding officer. A reorganization should be made reducing the number of divisions, regiments, and consequently companies, with the minimum number of men in each company increased, and appropriations sufficient to pay all necessary expenses incurred by all the organizations from the company up to the division. The State would have the services of the same number of men, and but it would have more money to procure it. It is true, here and there can be found officers who combine with wealth, tactical and military knowledge, business capacity, and sufficient personal pride to make of their commands crack corps. But as a consequence of this very military knowledge, they are frequently driven to the wall humiliated and disgusted by the inefficiency of their superior officers (in name), and in honor to themselves compelled to resign, and to these in part, as first cause, may we probably attribute the troubles now existing. We have in Col. Benson, of the Pennsylvania, an officer combining all the qualities necessary to make a good commandant. He has made the regiment what it is through his own ability, and that of the officers whom he has appointed under him. The 1st is to-day, and no thanks to the State, the only fully equipped regiment in the service of the Commonwealth. Ready at any time for duty, it is the first to be called upon, and as a full regiment, the first to go, as was the case in 1874, 1875 and 1877. In 1874 and 1875 the regiment alone, under command of Col. Benson, accomplished the object—the restoration of order and protection of property by the mere show of force, without firing a shot, against an element which at the outbreak—particularly at Hazelton in 1875—seemed much more dangerous than did the mob at Pittsburgh. When again called upon more than half the members of the regiment reported fully equipped in less than four hours notice, in the middle of the night, and as soon as steam could take them, were in Pittsburgh. The same were in the regiment, as in 1874 and 1875, they had lost none of their discipline; they were the same *esprit de corps*, and they were under the same immediate officers; but they in turn were subordinate to others, and unfortunately these others were inefficient in every sense of the term. A number of them it is true are said to have good war records, as brave men, etc., but when the time of trial came at Pittsburgh they failed, and their victims—the rank and file, for the most part of the 1st division—have to bear the odium of the failure.

We find the commanding officer, Gen. Pearson, from the failure to control and correctly handle his own troops, allowing a mob to collect; then, from a want of determination and display of spirit, getting the Philadelphia troops into trouble, allowing them to be shot down and stoned, forbidding them to use any measures of retaliation against the mob, because it was said they were friends. Finally coupling them up in the round house in low ground, and surrounded by a hill, he leaves them and does not appear again until danger is over. With a change of commanders—Gen. Brinton as chief—affairs were but little better. On the retreat the attack from the mob came upon the rear of the column, and as no preparation had been made, found the rear defenceless. The column was being driven pell mell when the 1st regiment was ordered to cover the retreat (or rather found itself in this position), with the assurance to Col. Benson that he should thereafter have control. Although in a measure demoralized by the others running past them, the men of the 1st at once showed their wonted discipline, and that confidence always inspired by a trusted commander.

We now see men of the rank and file, and a few subordinate officers, brought up before courts of inquiry, to show cause why they shirked their duty. Possibly the inquiry is a farce; yet, as for inefficient officers who, forgetting that to enforce the law was their duty, would have us believe they failed out of sympathy for the Philadelphia mob, or whose duty, but whose courage did not mount to the occasion, we find them reinstated or still retaining their positions in full command, or as staff officers, while the men are tried. We find commands that laid down their arms and fraternized with the mob, publicly thanked for their services during the emergency, while no other mention is made of those who did their duty notwithstanding bad management. Is it any wonder then that the officers and men of the 1st regiment, as well as many others, in view of the shameful duties they performed, knowing full well that they are liable to be called out again under the same officers who would sacrifice the lives of their own men rather than the enemy, threaten to leave the service? No one is better aware of these causes than Governor Harriman, and no one can do more towards remedying them.

Company D, of the 1st regiment, gave a dress drill and reception at their armory last Monday evening. The drill of the company was hardly up to their usual standard. Quite a large number of invited guests were present. Among the number Gen. Brinton, Gen. Mathew, Col. Benson and Col. Snowden.

The battalion drills last week of the 1st regiment, Cos. D, F and I on Monday evening, and A, C, K and G on Friday evening, were very well attended. Monday evening details were made to form a fourth company. After forming line the battalion was manoeuvred in most of the movements pertaining to the school of the battalion, all of which were executed almost faultlessly. Friday evening the battalion was back in a number of times, and one or two of the officers slightly losing their heads. We have seen the same officers do much better. Both evenings we noticed officers were not quite prompt enough in giving orders; their commands thereby losing distances. Also in forming double column of fours, neither evening did the left wings oblique to make room for the file closers (par. 430, tactics). Guides coming out on line should move more quickly. In forming column of fours into line by two movements, and double column of fours to right or left into line, no guides should come out for companies moving forwards left or right, but the guides of the other companies moving successively on line, should come out and invert pieces. Also in forming column of companies into line by two movements, and deployment of double column of companies to right or left, only the guides of companies arriving successively on line should invert pieces. We noted frequent errors in above respects during both evenings, and in one instance, we remember correctly in forming double column of fours to right into line—no guides were out at all. With these exceptions the drill on both evenings was certainly commendable.

Companies B, E, and H, of the 1st regiment, were instructed in the school of the battalion on last Tuesday evening. Companies

B and E being two of the largest in the regiment, the attendance was good. The different battalion movements were executed quite as well as on either of the previous evenings, and some of them perhaps better. With the exception of some errors in regard to the guides spoken of above, but few were noted. In firing by file it should commence simultaneously on the right of each file (par. 187, tactics), instead of on the right file of each company.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Rev. Edward C. Houghton has been appointed chaplain of the 9th New York.

—First Sergeant Clifford M. De Mott has been chosen second lieutenant Co. C, 22d New York.

—The Remington \$300 gold match failed to fill Creedmoor on Saturday, October 27.

—The 27th New York this year mustered present 330 officers and men.

—Col. Rodney C. Ward, of the 13th Brooklyn, has been made one of the Police Commissioners of Brooklyn.

—Priv. Wm. Robertson, 71st New York, won the third competition for the marksman's badge at Creedmoor October 31. Score 44 out of 50.

—The 4th Battalion M. V. M. made a parade on the 18th of October, which by a typographical error was credited to R. I. in last edition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

—FREDERICK BURGHARD has been appointed quartermaster and Franklin Bein commissary of subsistence, staff of the 5th New York.

—CAPTS. John Waydell, Co. A, and Henry M. Knapp, Co. G, 22d New York, have tendered the resignations of their offices. Reason, expiration of terms of service.

—CAPT. and I. R. P. Chas. F. Robbins, 7th New York, won the "Andrew's diamond badge" on a score of 73 out of 100, 300 and 300 yards off-hand, at Creedmoor October 29.

—DR. M. M. Maltby won the midrange badge, Irish American Rifle Club, Creedmoor, October 27. Distances, 300 and 500 yards. Score 75 out of the possible 100.

—MR. Wm. M. Farrow, of Providence, won the National Rifle Association bronze medal, Amateur Rifle Club, Creedmoor, Oct. 27. Distance, 500, 900 and 1,000 yards; 67, 68, 68—203 out of the possible 225 points.

—MR. George Waterman, 7th New York, won the first place in the running deer match at Creedmoor October 27. Each competitor was entitled to four runs, one round at each run. Score 15 points.

—SERGT. D. Chauncey, Jr., 7th New York, won the "California badge" at Creedmoor October 29. Distances, 300, 500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each range. The sergeant made the handsome score of 63 out of the possible 75 points.

—THE Sharps prize \$250 in gold, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, will be contested for at Creedmoor, at 10:30 A. M., on Nov. 3. At 3 P. M. same day the Wylie badge will be shot for, 300 and 500 yards standing, five rounds at each range.

—THE Montgomery Guards, Co. B, 21st New York (Poughkeepsie), were out for target practice October 30. The shooting was at 300 and 500 yards. Sergeant J. F. Michaels won the company gold medal, 23 out of 25. Major Dennis won the guests prize, and A. Von der Linden the citizens prize; at 500 yards. Sergt. Ward of Co. I, won the first place.

—MR. C. H. Eagle, 7th New York, won the "Skirmisher's match" at Creedmoor on October 27. There were twelve entries, the shooting commencing at 500 yards, the men advancing and retreating, halting and firing at a signal whistle. The winning score was 20 points advancing and 19 retreating. Total, 39. This contest promises to be one of the most popular ever held at Creedmoor.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

T. J. H.—The first number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was issued August 29, 1863.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: What constitutes a full pension? Answer.—A full pension is \$8 a month for a private soldier.

R. S. Wood.—No such name is on the Army Register as E. W. Maxwell. It is hardly possible to find a non-commissioned officer by his name alone.

D. A. WILLIAMS.—Your only chance for obtaining a review of your case and a reversal of your dishonorable discharge lies in a direct appeal to the President, accompanied by the evidence of what you claim to be facts.

E. P. L. asks: 1. Was any part of the 22d regiment N. G., S. N. Y., on Eighth avenue above Twenty-second street at the time of the Orange riots July 12, 1871? 2. Were there ten companies of the 7th regiment on Eighth avenue the same day? Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. We never answer questions by mail.

W. C. asks: Can the United States pass a law conflicting with a State law? Answer.—It can and frequently does. On the other hand no State can pass a law conflicting with that of the United States, without having the same overruled.

M. B. M. writes: I am a member of the N. G. S. N. Y.; I am and was a telegraph operator at the time of my enlistment. Can I claim exemption under the Digest Laws of New York, Vol. III., p. 737, also Vol. II., p. 491, which exempts telegraph operators from military and jury duty? Please advise me and oblige. Answer.—Having volunteered, you can be held under the Military Code S. N. Y.

FIRST SERGEANT asks: Should two or more first sergeants be placed on some detached duty together, how would they take rank? Answer.—The Revised Statutes being silent on the subject, we must return to the old Regulations, which rule where not repealed. The first sergeants rank by date of their appointments.

TROOPER writes: 1. According to the present U. S. Cavalry Tactics, at mounted inspection, when armed with carbines and sabres, should the sabre be returned after inspection (without command) or be brought to a carry? 2. When mounted and armed with sabre only, should the sabre be returned on inspection, or be brought to a carry? Answer.—1. Brought to a carry only. See page 435, top line, referring back to page 172, last three lines, again back to page 30 top paragraph. 2. Brought to a carry, for same reasons.

J. W. WARREN asks the length (over all) of the longest vessel in the U. S. Navy, also the name of the same; also the height of the highest mast from the foot to the truck and from the deck to the truck. Answer.—U. S. ship *Connecticut*, on the stocks at Boston. Length, including cutwater, 374 feet; to end of jib-boom 436 feet; length of mainmast from step to trunk 192 feet; length of mainmast above deck to trunk 161 feet. The vessel was originally named the *Pompanoosue*, and was changed in May, 1869.

GENERAL FORREST, the most famous cavalry chief of the Confederate armies in the Civil War, and in some respects the most remarkable cavalry officer of his time, died last week of chronic diarrhoea, at Memphis, Tenn. He was buried last Wednesday, and his funeral was a most imposing cortege of ex-soldiers of the Civil War from both sides of the strife.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is stated that Russian agents have purchased from the German War Office on behalf of their government the remaining stock of Chassepot rifles captured from the French in the recent war, the price having been fixed at thirteen marks apiece.

The Russian government has ordered 250,000 pairs of soldiers' boots, to be made at Berlin within as short a time as possible. The latest time allowed for delivery is five months after the receipt of the order. More than 2,000 hands are at work over the job, and 150 sewing machines are kept busy to do the sewing.

The report that Russia is reorganizing her artillery is confirmed by the North German *Gazette*, which states that numerous cannon have been ordered in Germany, and that Krupp in Essen alone has signed contracts for the delivery of 1,050 guns of all calibres within three months.

The German corvette *Stosch*, which has just been launched at Stettin, is a sister ship to the *Bismarck* and *Blucher*. She is built entirely of iron, and provided with a teak skin, covered with zinc. The ship has a length of 232 ft., a breadth of 45 ft., and a depth of 31 ft. She will be armed with ten 6-inch guns, and have a crew of 250 men. The *Stosch* is the fifth large ship completed during the last two years.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the North German *Gazette* states that Gen. Todleben will probably be entrusted with the chief command of the entire general staff, in the place of Gen. Nepokoitschitzki. The same correspondent also states that the health of the Grand Duke Nicholas has again become so unsatisfactory that it is doubtful whether his medical advisers will allow him to remain with the army during the winter.

A NEW Russian loan is about to be issued. The North German *Gazette* says it is to be a seven per cent. metallic rouble loan, and will be issued at 95 per cent. The Russian government (the *Gazette* adds) appear to anticipate that the bonds will be largely taken up abroad. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphs: "Fresh advices from St. Petersburg confirm the intelligence that the Russian government has cancelled its army contracts which were made payable in specie."

In consequence of the famine in India, the annual relief of British troops has been considerably curtailed. Madras has already cut down its relief programme to the utmost, and orders issued to stop the relief of all the native infantry regiments in this Presidency save the three regiments in Assam. All British infantry moving is, wherever practicable, to travel by railway in order to minimise interference with the ordinary transport of the country.

A MILITARY hand-book which has just been published at Berlin states the estimated cost of the new fortifications now in progress at Cologne at 27,477,000 marks—that is, close upon \$7,000,000. The amount was voted by the Imperial Government in 1872. The effect of the new works will be to make the city of Cologne absolutely safe against bombardment. The new works on the left bank of the Rhine are at present complete; those on the right bank are in progress, having been begun last spring.

A SUCCESSFUL trial has just been made at St. Petersburg, in the presence of the Assistant Director-in-Chief of the Russian Intendence, of a new cooking kitchen designed for the use of troops on active field service, and which was so highly approved of that orders were given for a number to be sent to the army on the Danube. It is the invention of Col. Lichin, is simple and portable. Cooking can be well carried on during a march, and a kitchen of the size recommended by the inventor for use in the field will cook enough stich and soup for 250 men in three hours. It also possesses the convenience of storing various articles.

It is stated that the Russian government has concluded a series of contracts for the construction of another pontoon bridge for the River Danube. Eight Russian firms and an English and Belgian house will respectively furnish portions of the bridge, which, when despatched to the Danube, will be put together under the direction of the engineer officers of the naval brigade. The pontoons will be twenty feet wide, and besides being constructed of thick wrought

iron, will be provided with massive bulkheads to resist the pressure of the ice. The total cost of the bridge is estimated at upwards of 1,800,000 roubles, or \$1,000,000.

ACCORDING to the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, India seems to have come within the focus of Russian and Turkish intrigues. A Turkish envoy had arrived at Cabul. It is reported that, though the Ameer had given him a cordial reception, the natives generally distrusted him, regarding him as a renegade Mussulman, because he had been seen to sit and eat with infidels. Readers of Vambéry's travels will recollect the intense fanaticism of provincial Mahomedans; and how that eminent traveller's life was once in danger in consequence of a sharp-sighted believer detecting the hairs on his arm lying in a wrong direction! Where such a spirit prevails, it is not much wonder that a lax follower of the tenets of Mahomed should meet with a cold reception. Politics, too, combined with religion to discredit his mission. It was reported that he was a British agent, sent in disguise to forward the interests of the Feringhees. In order to neutralise the visit of this Turkish envoy, a Russian agent was shortly expected at Cabul.

THE special correspondent of the London *Times* before Plevna reports that already there is a great difficulty in providing fodder for the horses of the Russian cavalry: "The splendid horses of the guards (he writes) must be fed, and the fodder, of which there was plenty at first in the country, has now dwindled down to a very small quantity. Nearly all the hay has been cut and consumed, and in many places it is impossible to get anything but straw for the horses. The horses of the country will eat and thrive on anything, but the Russian horses must be fed with the usual hay and corn, or else they soon die off." Clearly, therefore, as a contemporary observes, the extra fodder needed must be transported over those miserable roads and railroads of which the correspondent himself gives such a woful account. It might be worth the while of those brilliant writers who think that the commissariat is a very small part of successful campaigning, to calculate how long the Russian cavalry could maintain itself in Bulgaria under such circumstances, even if the Turks left them alone.

FROM Nikopoli the official report has arrived that the two captured Turkish monitors are ready for sea. Cols. Pauker and Sturze, the latter of whom has been constructing the new bridge at St. Petersburg, have left Cronstadt to perform similar duties on the Danube. The foreign firms supplying portions of the new pontoon bridge charge 54 roubles per pound for their iron works, while those in Russia demand and receive nearly 11. At Nicolaieff a prize court has been instituted to award the proceeds of the captures effected by Russian cruisers during the summer. The *Jemshoug*, a new clipper stationed at Cronstadt, is being fitted with Whitehead's torpedo apparatus. A second hand steam pleasure yacht from London recently arrived at Cronstadt on the deck of an English steamer. It is intended for torpedo service on the Danube. Naval schools are being established at Baku and other places on the Caspian Sea. They already exist in most Russian seaport towns.

THE Slavonian Boyars (from boy, fight; and yary, ferocious), and Voivodes were elected military leaders for their martial qualities, but ultimately included civil dignitaries under the same denomination. The latter title is used in Dalmatia, Croatia, and Montenegro, for the general of an army, and in Russia for a civil functionary, but in the latter State inferior to the Boyar. The first princes in Russia came from the Varangian followers of the Norman Rurik, in the ninth century. The custom of dividing the estate of the reigning sovereign among his sons was introduced by Rurik's dynasty, so that princes and principalities increased to an enormous extent, until the unification of the Empire, towards the end of the fifteenth century, by Ivan the Great, who reduced these petty rulers to the status of the ordinary nobility, registering them all together in the Velvet Book. The greater part of the princely families in Russia are thus the descendants of Rurik; and there are, it is said, some forty families in the Empire of more noble descent than the Imperial House, whose nominal ancestor, Michael Romanof, was elected Czar, from among the inferior nobles, or Boyars.

THE *Saturday Review* remarks that "the English army furnishes numerous practical proofs of how little the possession of colors or standards has to do with real efficiency. Neither hussar nor rifle regiments carry them, yet they can boast a goodly list of victories in the 'Army List' and on their appointments, and modern war has reduced the duties of nearly all cavalry to those which once belonged exclusively to the hussars, while all infantry are, both as regards armament and drill, in reality rifles. To take a further illustration, it is a common practice, in any expedition in which the army and navy jointly take part, to make up a battalion of marines from the different men of-war; nor, as experience has often proved, could better soldiers be desired. The truth is that the utility of colors has departed, their prestige is unmistakably waning, and it is difficult to see on what grounds their continued existence can be advocated. Arguments of a more or less sentimental nature will doubtless not be wanting in their behalf; but this is not a case in which sentiment should be allowed to override fact. They are unsuited to the rapid movements and independent fighting of the present day, and, like the typical soldier who could not shoot, they are 'useless and an encumbrance to the battalion.' They might be disestablished and laid upon the shelf, and their fitting epitaph would be, 'It was the pace that killed.'"

Broad Arrow says that we must not forget that there were facts in the case of Prussian reorganization hitherto known to perhaps only a few, but which altogether change the aspect of past events and present criticisms. When the increase and reorganization of the army in Prussia was decided upon by the Prince Regent, afterwards King William, with a view to regaining the lost position of Prussia in European politics, there was a strong party amongst the advising generals and officers, to whom the King himself very strongly inclined, who wished to do away with universal personal service, and demanded the introduction of longer service of the conscripts with the colors of line regiments, of re-engagements of time-served soldiers and of paid substitutes, according to the Napoleonic system, instead of the one year's volunteer service. The Landwehr was to be converted altogether into a garrison force, after the model of Frederic the Great's garrison regiments. It was only through the resistance of the overwhelming majority in the Chamber and the strong popular feeling, as manifested in the press, that the French system of paid substitutes and long service re-engaged men became not an essential feature of the new army. After Sadowna, where the value of the intellectual element in the ranks and the bravery of the educated classes showed so conspicuously, the design of Napoleonic measures was definitely abandoned and the great importance and pliability of the Landwehr organization became better estimated.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

LOW-STUART.—At Albany, N. Y., Oct. 25, by the Rev. Father Ludden, Wm. F. Low, U. S. N., to Anna G. STUART, daughter of John Stuart, Esq., of that city. No cards.

SHAW-ROBERTS.—On Saturday, October 27, at St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Currie, Surgeon S. F. SHAW, United States Navy, to Adelaide, daughter of the late Edward Roberts, Esq., of Philadelphia.

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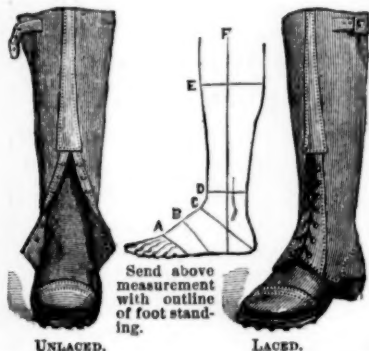


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